Volume 165 No. 10

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Chloride	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	R	PR
Bromide	PR	PR	PR		PR	PR	
Bromate		P	PR				
Iodide	R	PR	PR		R		
Sulfide	TR	PR					
Sulfite (Bisulfite)	R (Bi)	PR	P				
Sulfate	PR	PR	PR	PR	R		R
Bisulfate		R	TR				
Persulfate	PR		R				
Nitrate	PR	PR	R	TPR	TPR	PR	TPR
Phosphate	PR	R	PR	PR	R		
Carbonate	R	R	R	TPR	R	PR	PR
Bicarbonate	R	R	R				
Thiocyanate	TPR	PR	TPR		PR		
Acetate	PR	PR	PR	R	PR		PR
Oxalate (Binoxalate)	PR		TPR (Bi)				
Borate	P	R	P				
Dichromate	PR		PR				
Molybdate	PR	TPR					
Hydroxide	PR	PR	PR	P		P	PR
Miscellaneous		CYANIDE R	FERRICYANIDE PR	TRISILICATE P			
		SALICYLATE PR	FERROCYANIDE PR	OXIDE PR			
		BISMUTHATE R	CHROMATE PR	SILICATE P			
		STANNATE R					
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 165 No. 10 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | March 8, 1954

Chemical, Food Trades Seek Additives Accord

Conferences aimed at seeking an agreement among principal parties concerned on the terms of a federal law for controlling the use of chemical additives in foods are under way between a representative group of chemical producers and a similar committee from the food manufacturing industry, it was disclosed last week.

Handling the negotiations for the chemical industry is a subcommittee of the chemicals and foods committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, which has had the problem under study for more than a year. The food manufacturing group is made up chiefly of representatives of the baking industry, canners, millers and prepared foods processors, which are the principal users of the additives.

General Accord on Principle

Although the meetings are described as being only in their most preliminary stages, a general accord has been reached on the fundamental principle that legislation would be desirable to establish the safety of food additives before they enter into the channels of trade. Working out the details of the program will take time, however, and it will probably be a month or more before a draft bill is ready.

Several avenues of approach to the problem of how to control the additives with a minimum of burden on industry and a maximum of safety to the consuming public are being explored. Attention centers chiefly on two proposals:— (1) The method provided for in the Miller pesticide bill, H. R. 7125, of establishing tolerances, and (2) the submission by manufacturers of information to the Food and Drug Administration on maximum quantities that can be used with safety.

Of the two methods of control, the chemical manufacturers feel that the latter would be easier to administer and

—Continued on page 82

Fatty Acid Production Reported Up in January

Fatty acid production in January totaled 35,053,000 pounds, an increase of 8.7 percent above the figure for the previous month, according to figures released by the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers.

Total disposition in January was 33,132,000 pounds, which was 2,600,000 above the figure for December, but 1,600,000 pounds below the January, 1953, level. Total stocks amounted to 51,489,000, including work in progress. This was an increase from 46,700,000 pounds during the previous month.

Miller Pesticide Bill Hearing Due Today

The house interstate commerce committee will hold a hearing today on the new pesticide bill, H.R. 7125, of Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska. The hearing is scheduled to conclude in one day.

Mr. Miller introduced his bill earlier this session after conferences between the pesticides manufacturers and the Food and Drug Administration led to virtually complete agreement on methods for controlling the use of pesticides on foods. The measure provides for establishment of tolerances on pesticide residues, with either the government or the industry having the right to refer differences in viewpoints to ad hoc advisory committees composed of scientific experts.

Excise Tax Reductions Expected to Pass House

Reduction of most excise taxes to 10 percent, effective April 1, is scheduled to be given approval by the house Wednesday when it votes on H. R. 8150, reported favorably last week by the house ways and means committee. Because it means a loss of about $1,000,000,000 in treasury revenues, the White House is opposed to the cut at this time.

Among the items on which taxes are proposed to be reduced to 10 percent are the retail taxes of 20 percent on toilet preparations, the communications taxes of 25 percent on long distance telephone service, 15 percent on local telephones, 15 percent on telegraph, cable and radio messages, and the 15 percent tax on rail passenger fares.

No change is proposed on the present tax of $10.50 per proof gallon on distilled spirits. This rate was due to drop to its old pre-Korea level of $9 a gallon on April 1, but the bill proposes that the higher tax be continued for another year.

CCC Debt Limit Raised $1.75 Billion by Senate

The senate voted its approval last week of S. 2714 to increase the borrowing authority of the Commodity Credit Corporation to finance the farm price support programs this year. The bill gives the agency authority to issue notes to the Treasury Department to a maximum of $8,500,000,000. This is an increase of $1,750,000,000 over the present debt ceiling.

Drug and Cosmetic Makers Fight HEW on Bar to 3 Coaltar Colors

A proposal of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to bar use of the certified coaltar colors orange No. 1 & 2 and red No. 32 in food, drugs and cosmetics was strongly opposed on behalf of the drug and cosmetic manufacturers in briefs filed with the department. Hearings were held on the proposal February 19 and all interested parties were given until March 1 to file additional statements in the record.

The briefs argued that there is no justification for prohibiting the use of these colors in drugs and cosmetic products because virtually no evidence was presented at the hearings that the colors are dangerous to health in the limited amounts used in these products. They asked the department to modify its proposal accordingly.

Three Classes of Colors

Under the present system of certifying coaltar colors, the Food and Drug Administration has established three classes of use:—FD&C colors which are certified for use in food, drug and cosmetic products; D&C colors which can be used only in drugs and cosmetics, and D&C external colors which can be used only in drugs and cosmetics for topical application.

The Toilet Goods Association, in a brief filed for the record, pointed out that no evidence was submitted at the hearings that the small amounts of the three colors used in lipsticks and cosmetics, which might be ingested by the user, would prove in any way harmful. In view of this, it was stated, there is little or no basis for modifying the regulations to change the status quo with respect to permissive use of these three colors.

Meaning of 'Harmless' in Law

The brief also made the point that when congress provided for limiting the use of coaltar colors to "harmless" substances "it did not contemplate an abstruse meaning of the term 'harmless'. Any and all substances can be 'inside' in the crude manifestation of the word," it was declared. "Congress wrote its own meaning of 'harmless' in each of the pertinent sections of the law by specifying that the colors should be harmless and suitable for the particular use. The use controls the fact of harmlessness, and congress thus unequivocally expressed its purpose."

A somewhat similar argument was advanced by Dr. Julius H. Comroe, professor of physiology and pharmacology of the University of Pennsylvania Graduate School of Medicine. Speaking only with direct reference to FD&C orange No. 1, Dr. Comroe said that while Dr. Bert J. Vos, assistant chief of the FDA's division of pharmacology, reported serious effects

—Continued on page 60

NLRB, in Policy Reversal, Vetoes All-Inclusive Union for Chemicals

In the first major policy decision of the new administration, the National Labor Relations Board decided last week against a single industry-wide union for chemical industry workers. Instead, the board, in a reversal of previous policy, agreed to permit the carving out of craft groups within an industry where their establishment is sought by traditional craft unions.

This important change in policy grew out of petitions and counter petitions of A. F. of L. and CIO unions seeking craft severances and revocation of certified groups at the Trona, Calif., plant of the American Potash & Chemical Corporation. Because of the important policy questions involved, NLRB had invited the Manufacturing Chemists Association and other national business organizations to testify at the hearings.

It has been the policy of the board, first adopted in the National Tube Company case in 1948, of denying craft severance in industries involving highly integrated production processes in which the prevailing pattern of bargaining is industrial in character. Four industries have been protected against craft union splintering by this rule—basic steel, aluminum, logging and wet milling.

No Extension of Earlier Theory

In its present ruling, however, the board stated that the National Tube doctrine will not be further extended, and the practice of denying craft severance in industry after industry on the so-called integration of operations theory will not be further followed. The decision added:—

"Accordingly, we find that the intent of congress will best be effectuated by a finding, and we so find, that a craft group will be appropriate for severance purposes in cases where a true craft group is sought and where, in addition, the union seeking to represent it is one which traditionally represents that craft."

The board expressed its meaning of a "true craft unit" to be a unit consisting of a "distinct and homogeneous group of skilled journeymen craftsmen, working as such, together with their apprentices and/or helpers." In further explanation of its decision to change policy, the board stated:—

Explanation of New Stand

"In adopting this new rule, we have given grave consideration to the argument of employer and union groups that fragmentation of bargaining units in highly integrated industries which are characteristic of our modern industrial system can result in loss of maximum efficiency and sometimes afford an opportunity for jurisdictional disputes as to work assignments. We are cognizant of the disruptive economic and social conditions that can and sometimes do occur as the result of craft existence in industrial plants, as where, for example, a small cohesive craft group, by striking, closes down a large industrial plant employing thousands of workers. The alternative, however, is to deny crafts separate representation, and experience has shown that this approach, which was predominant under the American Can decision, was no less productive of labor unrest.

"The lesson that we draw is that, consistent with the clear intent of congress,

—Continued on page 112

Paint Brushes of Red China Bristles Can't Be Sold Here

The Treasury Department last week virtually closed the door to imports of all quality paint brushes into the United States in a move to protect the American brush manufacturer from competition with brushes made of bristles from Red China. The department also tightened import controls over castor beans and castor oil.

Action was taken in the form of amendments to the foreign assets control regulations, which are aimed chiefly at restricting trade by American citizens in products of Red China and other Communist-dominated countries. The amendments became effective immediately upon publication in the *Federal Register* March 4.

The amendment affecting paint brushes prohibits the unlicensed import into the United States of all bristle paint brushes valued at more than $24 per dozen. Treasury officials explained that the effect of the amendment will just about prohibit imports of all paint brushes of this value, because it is presumed that all such brushes are made from Red China bristles.

It was stated that while it is possible that some brushes offered to the United States market might be made of bristles from India or from some other area, the importer will have to obtain a license to import and submit substantiated proof that the bristles did not emanate from Red China.

The change in controls on castor beans and castor oil adds these two products to the list of materials which cannot be brought into the United States however processed, if they have been located in or transported from or through Hong Kong, Macao or the Soviet bloc countries.

FDA Now Considers Foods With Coumarin Adulterated

A statement of policy declaring any food product containing coumarin to be adulterated within the meaning of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act was issued by the Food and Drug Administration March 5.

The agency said that it adopted this policy on the basis of pharmacological investigations conducted by manufacturers of coumarin which showed that it has toxic properties. The manufacturers, it was added, have informed the agency that coumarin would no longer be sold for food use.

Coincident with the announcement of the new policy, FDA approved an amendment to the definitions and standards of identity for cacao products to prohibit the use of coumarin as an optional added substance for flavoring purposes.

Castor Beans Output to Be Encouraged Again by CCC

The Department of Agriculture last week announced that the Commodity Credit Corporation will continue the program of encouraging the production of castor beans in this country through a purchase program this year. Similar programs have been carried on for several years at the request of the Department of Defense because of the strategic importance of castor oil to national defense.

Under the 1954 programs, the CCC will purchase castor beans from producers at 6c. per pound, out of hull basis, with appropriate adjustments in the net weight or price for quality factors, including oil content. The CCC will also contract with producers for the production of improved varieties or strains of castor beans grown for planting seed at prices which the agency finds necessary to obtain the increased production.

Laboratories Made Eligible For Rapid Tax Amortization

A revised expansion goal making additional research and development laboratories eligible for tax amortization was announced last week by the Office of Defense Mobilization.

Under the revised goal, laboratories established in connection with an industry, product or service, for which there has been issued a separate expansion goal will be eligible for fast tax write-offs. Laboratories undertaking development research which are clearly demonstrated to be in the interest of the national defense program are also covered.

The original goal applied only to those laboratories having research contracts with the government which could not be met without facility expansion. The new goal does not include control laboratories which are necessary for a plant which has received, or could properly be granted, a necessity certificate. Control laboratories are classified as those necessary to obtain a uniform or standard production of a given product or products.

Inorganics Output Hit New Records for '53

Production of inorganic chemicals by the domestic industry in 1953 continued at a high level of activity, according to totals compiled from the preliminary monthly reports of the Bureau of Census.

Almost all branches of the inorganics industry recorded totals higher than those of a year ago, with new records being established for such important products as synthetic ammonia, chlorine, ammonium nitrate, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, alkalies (soda ash and caustic soda) and sulphuric acid.

Some of the increases undoubtedly represented new production capacity that came into operation during the year under the impetus of the defense expansion programs, but other increases stemmed from a higher rate of activity in the plants made possible by the high level of business during most of the year and fewer plant shutdowns due to labor difficulties.

Final figures on the 1953 production, including shipments and values for most of the major products of the industry, will be released by the Bureau of Census later in the year. In the meantime, several changes are being made by the bureau in its monthly reports for this year.

Beginning with the January report, expected out in a few weeks, the bureau will again show production figures for acetylene, aluminum chloride (anhydrous and liquid and crystal), phosphorus oxychloride, phosphorus trichloride, potassium chlorate, sodium chlorate, sodium hydrosulphite, sodium sulphide (concen-

—Continued on page 70

Ammonium Nitrate Wharf Rules Relaxation Announced

The Coast Guard last week announced a relaxation of restriction on the use of waterfront facilities for the loading or unloading of ammonium nitrate in order to meet the problem of heavy shipments from abroad being threatened with delay because of a lack of adequate port facilities.

Ever since the Texas City, Tex., disaster in 1947 the loading and unloading of this fertilizer mixture has been restricted to isolated waterfront facilities meeting the requirements of federal and local regulations covering dangerous cargoes. Under the new relaxed control order announced by the Commandant, the following interim instruction may be followed:—

"A. The formulation must be composed of ammonium nitrate and decalcium phosphate in the approximate proportions of 60 percent by weight of ammonium nitrate and forty percent dicalcium phosphate, packaged in multiwall paper bags or metal drums.

"B. The facility to be used shall be so located as to permit unrestricted passage to open water. The vessel shall be moored

—Continued on page 60

Gulf Oil, Subsidiary Elect Guzzo to Vice-Presidency

C. J. Guzzo has been elected a vice-president of Gulf Oil Corporation and its subsidiary, Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Guzzo will continue in the domestic marketing department, making his headquarters in the company's general offices in Pittsburgh.

A veteran of forty years of service, Mr. Guzzo has been division general manager of the company's New Orleans sales territory since 1949. Mr. Guzzo joined Gulf in 1914 as a clerk in Alexandria, La., and in the following years served as Gulf agent at Lockport, La.; Camden, Ark.; Greenville, Miss., and Knoxville, Tenn. In 1932 he was appointed district supervisor of sales for Tennessee, and the next year was made state marketer for the same territory. Three years later he was named assistant division manager at New Orleans and served in that capacity until he was named division general manager.

Glycerin, Alkylate Plants Get Rapid Tax Write-Offs

Atlas Powder Company has been granted a tax amortization certificate by the Office of Defense Mobilization covering new facilities for production of glycerin at Pekin, Ill. The project involves an investment of $5,940,000, of which 60 percent may be amortized at the accelerated rate.

A tax certificate also has been issued to Union Oil Company of California, covering facilities costing $1,275,000 for alkylate feed stock production at Wilmington, Calif. The entire amount may be written off at the accelerated rate.

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Cottonseed, Linseed Oils Still Being Offered by CCC

The Commodity Credit Corporation last week announced that it would continue to offer its stocks of nonfat dry milk solids, crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil, peanuts and flaxseed for sale to the domestic and export trade during March. The price conditions remain unchanged from those of February.

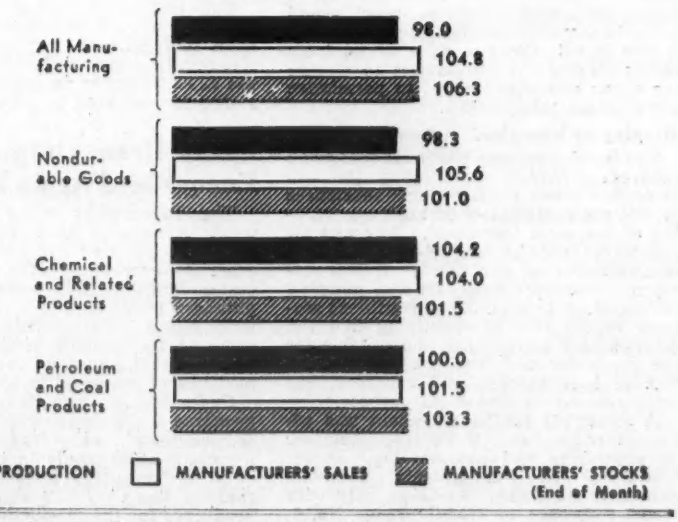
As was the case with the previous month, the agency said that differentials in prices will prevail on sales made for export of the following products:—Crude and refined cottonseed oil, raw linseed oil and peanuts.

Cyanamid Creates Purchasing Unit for Industrial Chemicals

In a move designed to meet the increasing purchasing responsibilities of its industrial chemicals division, American Cyanamid Company, New York, announced today the creation of the industrial chemicals division purchasing department and the appointment of Robert C. Brown as division purchasing agent. The new department will be responsible for procurement of certain division requirements for its several plants and will be functionally responsible to the company's general purchasing department.

Business in November 1953

100=Same Month in 1952



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Price Index Gains

The overall OPD price index was again stronger, moving up 0.53 point to stand at 107.73. Leading the markets in advances were the oils, fats and waxes section, where copra, peanut meal, soybean meal and edible tallow were stronger, as well as coconut, corn, peanut, rice, and a number of other edible oils. Reductions occurred in greases and inedible tallow, as well as dehydrated castor, oiticica and tung oils. The refined and deodorized grade castor oil, as well as the USP variety, was lowered in the drugs and fine chemicals section. A reduction in synthetic camphor was the only other change in this market.

Protective coatings materials reduced in price were domestic casein and Batavia dammar gum. A reduction was effected in Siam dammar gum. Among textile and leather chemicals, Idaho potato starch was lowered. There were no advances in this group. The heavy chemicals section witnessed advances in electrolytic copper, quicksilver, tin metal, and various tin salts. The coal chemicals market recorded no price changes.

The essential oils and aromatic chemicals group was stronger, with advances in cedarwood, citronella, dillweed, ginger and Dalmatian sage oils. Cardamom, cajeput and calamus oils were also higher. Reductions were effected for clove, garlic, rue and ylang ylang oils. Papain, cassia, dillseed, Madagascar clove, and sesame seed dropped among botanical drugs. Advances were noted for vanilla beans, Arabic gum, tolu balsam, and a variety of spices. The agricultural chemicals and petroleum derivatives markets were without price changes.

Except for twenty-five changes in botanicals listed on page 65, price changes during the past week were as follows (the number in parentheses after changes indicate the pages on which the market reports will be found):—

Prices Advanced

Copper, electrolytic, ¼c. per lb. (36).
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton (76).
Gum, dammar, Siam, 1c. per lb. (71).
Lard, ½c. per lb. (76).
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (76).
Quicksilver, $2 per flask (36).
Oil, cajeput, native, 10c. per lb (67).
redist., 10c. per lb. (67).
Calamus, $2 per lb. (67).
Cardamom, $2 per lb. (67).
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb. (67).
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, $10 per lb. (67).
Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb. (67).
Java-type, 5c. per lb. (67).
Coconut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
Corn, crude, ¾c. per lb. (76).
Cottonseed, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (76).
Dillweed, 25c. per lb. (67).
Ginger, $1 per lb. (67).
Linseed, raw, 0.2c. per lb. (76).
Mustard seed, ¾c. per lb. (76).
Oiticica, tanks, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb. (76).
Rice bran, ½c. per lb. (76).
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb. (76).
ref., ⅞c. per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb. (67).
Peanut meal, $4 per ton (76).
Potassium stannate, 0.3c. per lb. (36).
Potato starch, Idaho, 1c. per lb. (43).
Sodium stannate, 0.7c. per lb. (36).
Tallow, edible, 2½c. per ton (76).
Tin chloride, 0.6c. per lb. (36).
crystals, 0.5c. per lb. (36).
metal, 2c. per lb. (36).
sulphate, 0.6c. per lb. (36).
tetrachloride, 0.4c. per lb. (36).

Prices Reduced

Camphor, synth., tech., 5c. per lb. (53).
Casein, dom., standard, 1c. per lb. (71).
Greases, ½c. per lb. (76).
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, 1c. per lb. (71).
Oil, castor, dehydrated, 1c. per lb. (76).
ref. and deodorized, 1c. per lb. (53).
USP, 1c. per lb. (53).
Clove, USP, 5c. per lb. (67).
Garlic, $2 per oz. (67).
Oiticica, dms., 4c. per lb. (76).
Rue, 25c. per lb. (67).
Tung, tanks, ¼c. per lb. (76).
Ylang, ylang, Bourbon, $3 per lb. (67).
extra, $2 per lb. (67).
Shellac, TN, 1c. per lb. (71).
Soybean meal, $2 per ton (76).
Tallow, inedible, ⅝c. per lb. (76).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

March 5, 1954	Feb. 26, 1954	March 6, 1953
107.78	107.25	107.84

FDA Makes Dr. Holland Its New Medical Director

Dr. Albert H. Holland, jr., has been appointed medical director of the Food and Drug Administration, filling a post that has been vacant since July, 1952, when Dr. Erwin E. Nelson resigned to head the department of pharmacology at the St. Louis University College of Medicine.

As director of the FDA division of medicine, Dr. Holland will be responsible for advising the agency on all medical questions involving enforcement of the federal food, drug and cosmetic act.

Dr. Holland had been medical director of Armour Laboratories, Chicago, since January, 1951. Previously he was director of the office of research and medicine at the Oak Ridge, Tenn., operations of the Atomic Energy Commission.

AIChE Meeting Opens In Washington Today

A symposium on chemical engineering in the fertilizer industry will feature the meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers which gets under way today at the Statler hotel, Washington, D. C. The fertilizer discussions will take place on March 10, the final day of the three-day parley.

Also highlighting the AICHE meeting will be addresses by three key figures in Washington officialdom. Donald A. Quarles, assistant Secretary of Defense for research and development, will talk on "Research and Development in Defense." Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri will discuss "Tariffs," while Walter Williams, under Secretary of Commerce, will call attention to "Some Aspects of Economic Conditions as Related to the Chemical Industry." The three speakers are scheduled last on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings, respectively.

Fertilizer Industry Trends

Leading off Wednesday morning's fertilizer symposium will be Edwin C. Kapusta of the National Fertilizer Association, who will outline "Trends in the Fertilizer Industry." Three men from the Tennessee Valley Authority, Wilson Dam, Ala.—L. D. Yates, F. T. Nielsson and G. C. Hicks—will give a paper entitled "A Continuous Ammoniator for Superphosphates and Fertilizer Mixtures." S. J. Martenet of E. Raub & Sons Fertilizer Company, Indianapolis, Ind., will describe "A Continuous Process for Production of High-Analysis Granular Mixed Fertilizer of High Ammonium Nitrate Content."

In the afternoon, J. J. Dorsey, jr., of Commercial Solvents Corporation, Terre Haute, Ind., will tell of "A Pilot Plant Study of a New Process for Manufacturing Ammonium Nitrate." Lucien H. Cook, Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, will give details of "The Chemical

—Continued on page 33

Stauffer Mexican Subsidiary Opens 2nd Insecticide Plant

Stauffer Chemical Company has announced the addition of a second insecticide dust manufacturing plant by its Mexican subsidiary, Stauffer de Mexico, S. A. The new plant is located at Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas, in the heart of the Matamoros-Reynosa cotton producing area.

For more than a year, Stauffer de Mexico, S. A., has been operating an insecticide plant at Nogales, Sonora, producing agricultural pesticides for growers in western Mexico. Output from the new Rio Bravo plant is aimed at the market in eastern Mexico.

Godfrey L. Cabot President

Thomas Dudley Cabot has been elected president of Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Boston, Mass. Mr. Cabot, who has served as executive vice-president for a number of years, succeeds Dr. Godfrey L. Cabot, founder and long-time president of the company. Dr. Cabot will remain chairman of the board.

Mallinckrodt Files for First Stock Offering in Its History

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo., filed last week with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington a registration statement covering 75,000 shares of its class A common stock. This proposed issue is the company's first public offering of stock since its founding eighty-six years ago. The proposed issue is to be underwritten and distributed by a group of St. Louis investment bankers headed by Newhard, Cook & Co.

The proceeds of this issue will be used to add to the company's capital investment in increased and improved facilities for manufacture and research, chiefly at its St. Louis plant, continuing a program of expansion that was undertaken immediately following the war and which has included a 75 percent expansion of laboratory space.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works was founded by three brothers, Gustav, Edward and Otto Mallinckrodt, in St. Louis in 1867, and was incorporated in 1882, with Edward Mallinckrodt serving as president or as chairman of the board from that time until 1928. In that year, he was succeeded as chairman of the board by his son, Edward Mallinckrodt, jr., who occupies that position today.

Carbide & Carbon Names Harry McClure President

Harry B. McClure has been appointed president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. McClure succeeds Dr. J. G. Davidson, who becomes chairman of Carbide & Carbon and a member of the appropriations committee of Union Carbide. Dr. Davidson is also a vice-president of Union Carbide.

Mr. McClure's first position with Union Carbide was as a research fellow on the Carbide & Carbon Chemicals fellowship at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research in Pittsburgh, Pa. He served as a technical representative for Carbide & Carbon in the Philadelphia area, and was later assigned to sales development work in New York. In 1936 he became manager of the fine chemicals division. In 1944 he became a vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company and was appointed executive vice-president in June, 1953.

Harry B. McClure

For the past twenty years Mr. McClure has been concerned mainly with the development of new chemicals and with the finding of new industrial uses for these materials. He is the author of many technical papers and articles. In 1948 he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Morris Harvey College, and in 1950 he received the first honor award of the Commercial Chemical Development Association for valuable service to the chemical industry.

Mr. McClure is a member of many technical and professional societies including the American Chemical Society, the American Institute of Chemical Engineers, the American Institute of Chemists, the Society of the Chemical Industry, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the New York Academy of Science.

Food Machinery Elects Williams Vice-President

William N. Williams, head of the Westvaco Mineral Products Division of Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, has been elected a vice-president of the corporation. The election took place at a recent board of directors' meeting held at FMC's corporate offices in San Jose, Calif.

As a management staff member of the former Westvaco Chemical Corporation, Mr. Williams became associated with Food Machinery in 1943 when Westvaco was merged into FMC and reorganized as an operating division of the parent corporation. Last December Mr. Williams was placed in charge of the newly-formed Westvaco Mineral Products Division following the reorganization of the former Westvaco Chemical Division. Prior to that, Mr. Williams was vice-president in charge of operations of the Westvaco division of FMC.

Chemical Enterprises Alters Stock Offering Registration

Chemical Enterprises, Inc., New York, which filed a stock registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission in December (OPD, 12/28/54), has amended its original registration. As originally filed, the company sought registration of 350,000 shares of common stock, 25 cents par value, to be offered for public sale "as a speculation" through an underwriting group headed by Lee Higginson Corporation. The new amendment reflects a reduction to 250,000 shares in the amount of stock to be offered. The public offering of the 250,000 shares of stock is expected on March 10.

Census Bureau Study Unit Offers Proposals

The taking of complete censuses of manufactures and mineral industries as soon as feasible was among fifty-one proposals put forward by the Bureau of Census study committee in its report, released last week by Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks.

The report of the nine-man committee, headed by Ralph J. Watkins, director of research for Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., New York, also recommended that early censuses be taken of retail, wholesale and service trades; that no added funds be asked for a transportation census pending further review; that a complete census of agriculture be taken for the crop year 1954 as authorized by congress, and that a complete census of state and local governments be taken in 1956 covering 1955.

Population Survey

In addition, the committee urged that the current statistics program be strengthened, particularly the current population survey and the foreign trade statistics. It was also suggested that current data on housing and construction be improved or developed with particular reference to the "fix-up" market—repair and rehabilitation of residential properties.

For the 1960 decade, the committee recommended that the census of population and housing be maintained as before on a ten-year basis, whereas censuses of agriculture, mineral industries and governments, previously on a five-year basis, be shifted to a ten-year basis with interim sample censuses and sample surveys. The recommended program for the 1960's is estimated at $228,000,000 as compared with $232,000,000 for the current decade.

Describing the authorized quinquennial census of manufactures as "the foundation of the authorized industrial statistics program," the committee observed that lack of up-to-date detailed data severely handicaps business and government and would present "a critical problem in a war emergency." It recommended that the complete census of manufactures, scheduled for 1954 on 1953 data, be taken in 1955 on 1954 data, and continued thereafter on the original five-year basis. Cost was estimated at about $3,800,000.

Strengthening Manufactures Census

It also favored continuing and strengthening the annual survey of manufactures to bridge the gap between the complete censuses, "with particular emphasis on the testing and improvement of sampling technics, the expansion of 100-percent enumeration to include more industries of special mobilization significance, and more prompt publication of results." Annual cost was figured at about $300,000. If adequate annual surveys cannot be provided, it would restore the biennial census of manufactures. The additional decade cost would be about $7,500,000.

The committee favored a census of business "with a reasonably complete enumeration" every five years, as now authorized, covering wholesale, retail and service trades. It asked that legislation and funds be requested to conduct in 1955 on 1954 data the census of business now authorized for 1954 on 1953 data. "It is too late to prepare for a census covering the year 1953." It would cost about $9,000,000.

The committee also recommended that

—Continued on page 51

Foote Is Planning Further Lithium Facilities Expansion

Directors of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, have tentatively approved further expansion of facilities for the production of lithium ores and chemicals, H. C. Meyer, chairman of the board, said last week. The proposed expansion, which has been under study for almost a year, will include major additions at the company's Kings Mountain, N. C., and Sunbright, Va., plants.

Facilities at the Exton, Pa., plant will be increased to a lesser extent. Many of the present facilities were designed and built in the expectation of further expansion. Mr. Meyer said that the probable cost of the proposed expansion will amount to several million dollars.

Witco Names Plastics Mgr.

Witco Chemical Company has appointed Cyrus E. Silling, jr., manager of its plastic chemicals division with headquarters at the company's main offices in New York. Mr. Silling previously was with the Ohio-Apex Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Nitro, W. Va., and prior to that was associated with Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

If present recommendations of the house ways and means committee are adopted by congress, corporations and businesses will be required to pay their tax bills to Uncle Sam more promptly than they have in the past.

Under present law as a result of a change made a year ago to place corporations on a current paying basis, two payments of 50 percent each are scheduled in March and June of 1955 and later years. The committee's proposal would move payments into the year income is received. Starting in 1955, 5 percent of a corporation's 1955 estimated tax liability would be due in September, another 5 percent in December and two installments of 45 percent each to be paid in March and June of the following year. By 1960 this plan would be fully effective, with the September and December payments reaching 25 percent.

The committee, however, recognizes that hardship from this system might be felt by small firms, so it is proposed that it shall only apply to firms with a tax liability of $50,000 or more. Under current income tax provisions and based on 1952 estimates, this would exempt from the proposed method of payment approximately 90 percent of the corporations filing taxable returns. Therefore, the vast majority of corporations will continue to pay income taxes in two equal installments during the year following that in which income is earned.

Diathermy Machine Crackdown

A lot of doctors with old types of medical diathermy equipment are going to feel the heavy hand of Uncle Sam if they don't put their equipment in shape so that it stops giving out radio impulses. Regulations which the Federal Communications Commission issued six years ago to set up standards for the machines to minimize interference with radio and TV communication became fully effective last June. Notice to this effect is now being served on the medical profession by the commission.

A diathermy machine is, in effect, a radio transmitter. Interference may be caused hundreds of miles from the point where the machine is being operated. FCC reports one case of a machine operated in Miami giving out signals that were picked up as far away as Grand Island, Neb.; Allegan, Mich., and Laurel, Md. In these days when radio signals play such an important part in national defense, interference with these signals by diathermy machines becomes of national importance.

The users of illegal equipment are warned that FCC has available to it, and intends to follow, the following enforcement procedures:—(1) Issuance of cease and desist orders, enforceable in the courts, directed to the users of the illegal equipment; (2) application to the courts for injunctions against the use of illegal equipment; (3) institution, in aggravated cases, of criminal procedures against the operators of illegal equipment.

USDA Responsible for Fertilizer

ODM Director Flemming has delegated all of his defense mobilization responsibilities over the distribution of commercial fertilizers to the Department of Agriculture, which settles the issue of whether this function properly belongs to the De-

—Continued on page 34

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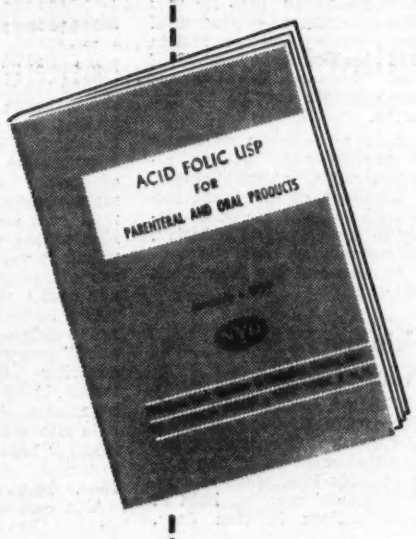

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Statler hotel, Washington, D. C., March 8-10.

New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, past presidents' night, Statler hotel, Boston, March 11.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, March 10.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Patten hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn., May 3-5.

American Chemical Society, national meeting, Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Mo., March 21-April 1; division of rubber chemistry, spring meeting, Brown hotel, Louisville, Ky., April 14-16. Chicago section, national chemical exposition, Chicago Coliseum, October 12-15.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 28-30.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 12-15.

American Management Association, national packaging exposition, Convention Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., April 5-8.

American Oil Chemists' Society, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, San Antonio, Tex., April 12-14.

American Petroleum Institute, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 8-11.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Boston, August 22-27.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Boca Raton Club, Boca Raton, Fla., March 29-31.

American Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., June 10-13.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Sherman and Morrison hotels, Chicago, June 13-18.

American Soybean Association, annual convention, Memphis, Tenn., August 30-September 1.

American Zinc Institute, annual meeting, Statler hotel, St. Louis, Mo., April 20-21.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, symposium and banquet, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, April 27; annual meeting, symposium, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 26.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Royal York hotel, Toronto, June 21-23.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 23-25; annual meeting, New Yorker hotel, New York, December 5-7.

Chlorine Institute, spring meeting, Seaview Country Club, Absecon, N. J., May 11-12.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., March 31-April 1.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, annual open meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 18.

Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 19-22.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 18-20.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, annual convention, Biltmore hotel, New York,, May 16-19.

Industrial Research Institute, award dinner, San Francisco, April 22.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual meeting and joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Metal Powder Association, annual meeting and show, Drake hotel, Chicago, April 26-28.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., March 24-26.

National Chemical Exposition, Chicago Coliseum, Chicago, October 12-15.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 7-11

National Farm Chemurgic Council, annual chemurgic conference, Peabody hotel, Memphis, Tenn., April 5-7.

National Fertilizer Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 15-17.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual meeting, Palmer House, Chicago, November 15-17.

Oil Trades Association of New York, annual meeting and election of officers, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 16.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers' Institute, annual meeting, Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C., September 23-26.

Plant Maintenance Show, Pan Pacific Auditorium, Los Angeles, July 13-15.

Proprietary Association of Canada, annual meeting Thousand Island Club, Alexander Bay, N. Y., June 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry (Canada), annual meeting, Mount Royal hotel, Montreal, Canada, April 5-6.

Southern Industrial Wastes Conference, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., April 21-23.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, monthly luncheon meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, April 14; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3-5.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 11-13.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association of Canada, annual meeting, Whiteface Inn, Lake Placid, N. Y., June 14-16.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: January

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including raw materials and primary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of January. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Jan. 31
Animal foots from refining, 100% basis	1,898,000	2,314,000	5,188,000
Babassu oil, crude	.....	.....	[1] .....
refined	.....	.....	.....
Castor oil, No. 1	3,739,000	4,068,000	[2]34,405,000
No. 3, crude	1,433,000	2,009,000	[2]3,054,000
Chinawood or tung oil	7,754,000	3,725,000	39,578,000
Coconut oil, crude	38,337,000	42,951,000	[2]67,277,000
refined	27,982,000	22,544,000	16,249,000
Cod and codliver oil	.....	1,414,000	5,244,000
Corn oil, crude	19,900,000	20,061,000	14,749,000
refined	18,611,000	16,324,000	4,398,000
Cottonseed oil, crude	234,465,000	198,827,000	18[illegible],105,000
refined	183,279,000	131,421,000	[3]1,152,554,000
Fish and marine mammal foots, 100% basis	[4]	[4]	929,000
Fish oil, refined	[4]	1,369,000	611,000
Fish oil, not specified, except liver oil	209,000	753,000	5,972,000
Fishliver oil, not specified	43,000	275,000	911,000
Grease, other than wool	48,374,000	27,934,000	81,264,000
Lard, rendered[5]	140,000,000	[6]9,633,000	46,577,000
refined[5]	112,000,000	9,332,000	28,948,000
Linseed oil, raw	69,683,000	45,254,000	481,025,000
refined	25,000,000	18,511,000	36,002,000
Marine mammal oil, not specified	.....	.....	[4] .....
Menhaden oil	579,000	2,445,000	29,970,000
Neatsfoot oil	189,000	246,000	1,026,000
Oiticica oil	.....	872,000	3,362,000
Olive oil, edible	531,000	572,000	5,[illegible]00
inedible	.....	12,000	53,000
sulphur foots	.....	[1]	1,737,000
Palm oil, crude	.....	3,862,000	[2]16,980,000
refined	[1]	1,189,000	540,000
Palm kernel oil, crude	.....	2,252,000	1,533,000
refined	934,000	1,325,000	208,000
Peanut oil, crude[7]	6,651,000	4,223,000	4,241,000
refined	3,950,000	2,776,000	5,513,000
Perilla oil	.....	.....	[1] .....
Rapeseed oil, crude	.....	[1]	[1] .....
refined	.....	235,000	2,675,000
Sardine (Pilchard) and herring oil	9,000	1,754,000	7,465,000
Sesame oil, crude	.....	.....	.....
refined	.....	172,000	182,000
Soybean oil, crude	228,433,000	207,819,000	142,947,000
refined	191,788,000	174,010,000	99,466,000
Sperm oil	.....	2,424,000	[2]20,106,000
Tallow, edible	15,736,000	9,655,000	8,353,000
refined	2,061,000	2,319,000	704,000
inedible	148,991,000	105,298,000	213,280,000
refined	23,831,000	17,880,000	11,862,000
Vegetable oil, not specified, crude	1,737,000	3,595,000	19,268,000
refined	3,654,000	1,308,000	4,727,000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	23,288,000	14,946,000	43,776,000
Whale oil	.....	[9]	[4] .....
Wool grease	377,000	[7]	[2]1,458,000

Primary Products Except Oil

		Production	Shipments and transfers	Stocks Jan. 31
Cottonseed cake and meal	tons.	334,973	335,444	[10]109,229
hulls	tons.	159,081	146,022	64,737
linters	running bales.	[11]221,962	195,610	[12]216,728
hull fiber	lbs.	1,728,000	1,630,000	1,062,000
motes and grabbots	lbs.	3,439,000	2,409,000	8,807,000
Soybean cake and meal	tons.	492,738	468,958	128,615
Lecithin	lbs.	2,563,000	2,376,000	2,044,000
Edible soy flour, full fat	tons.	463	471	168
other	tons.	5,010	5,069	632
industrial soy flour	tons.	3,029	2,877	1,149
Other cake and meal—				
Castor bean	tons.	2,910	4,036	6,639
Copra	tons.	10,359	10,394	3,092
Corn germ	tons.	13,494	13,300	1,109
Flaxseed	tons.	62,716	74,979	18,270
Olive	tons.	479	355	[13] ...
Peanuts[14]	tons.	5,381	4,948	1,962
Tung nut	tons.	4,703	4,761	717
Other	tons.	3,031	2,676	2,319

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Jan. 31
Castor oil, chemically dehydrated	1,236,000	1,228,000	4,975,000
Deodorized oil[15]	22,725,000	8,730,000	5,830,000
Fatty acid stock, including spent and salvaged oils and fats, palm oil, refuse, etc. (100% fatty acid basis)	562,000	1,894,000	2,939,000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids	[9]	555,000	1,577,000
Glycerin, chemically pure (100% basis)[16]	12,743,000	8,706,000	28,645,000
crude (100% basis)[16]	19,939,000	21,164,000	16,960,000
high gravity and yellow distilled (100% basis)	6,335,000	5,320,000	17,464,000
Grease oil and lard oil	5,416,000	2,632,000	6,310,000
Hydrogenated oil and fats, edible—			
Cottonseed	57,906,000	54,644,000	20,881,000
Soybean	90,787,000	90,042,000	30,196,000
Other	5,380,000	3,998,000	2,853,000
Inedible—			
Animal	2,887,000	3,979,000	2,925,000
Vegetable	[4]	1,474,000	1,857,000
Fish	[4]	1,662,000	2,306,000
Oleomargarine	[17]131,959,000	[7]	23,393,000
Oleo oil	4,951,000	814,000	1,812,000
Shortening	132,504,000	491,000	92,000,000
Stearin, animal, edible	2,424,000	1,138,000	1,670,000
inedible	2,868,000	742,000	3,003,000
vegetable oil, winter	11,172,000	10,072,000	13,856,000
Tall oil, crude	24,502,000	18,345,000	66,931,000
refined, including distilled and fractionated tall oil	8,668,000	5,650,000	15,938,000
Tallow oil	806,000	896,000	2,379,000
Winterized oil	32,919,000	27,023,000	30,907,000

Raw Materials at Mills

	Tons		
	Receipts	Crushings	Stocks Jan. 31
Castor beans	10,879	5,526	22,900
Copra	33,285	30,074	15,715
Corn germs	25,406	25,593	1,619
Cottonseed	237,261	711,743	2,390,245
Flaxseed	83,039	99,430	116,841
Olives	1,610	1,516	158
Peanuts[14]	7,716	8,717	2,225
Soybeans	501,990	623,353	1,634,557
Tung nuts	27,356	22,745	10,513
Other	3,414	4,235	4,474

[1] Included in "Other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude coconut oil, castor oil, castor oil No. 1 and No. 3 and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stockpiles of strategic oils.

[3] Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported 901,584,000 pounds of refined cottonseed oil owned by them on January 31.

[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[5] Data on production collected by U. S. Department of Agriculture. Refined lard production data represent Federally Inspected Lard.

[6] Excludes quantities used in refining.

[7] Data not available.

[8] Included in "Sperm oil."

[9] Held by wool scourers.

[10] Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture, reported 17,412 tons of cottonseed cake and meal owned by them as of January 31, 1954. Of this quantity 11,328 tons were reported held at oil mills.

[11] Includes 51,273 bales first cut, 157,524 bales second cut, and 13,165 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights: Total, 607.3; first cut, 592.0; second cut, 614.0; and mill run, 587.2 pounds.

[12] Includes 117,235 bales first cut, 84,658 bales second cut, and 14,835 bales mill run.

[13] Included in "Other" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.

[14] Data collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

[15] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil and cooking and salad oil not included.

[16] Includes data for synthetic glycerin.

[17] The total for January, 1954, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 126,079,000 pounds; bulk, pats or chips, 1,157,000 pounds, and bulk, other, 4,611,000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Oil Chemists' Program At April Meeting Told

The American Oil Chemists Society has announced a tentative program for its annual meeting, to be held at the Plaza hotel, San Antonio, Tex., April 12 through 14.

On the opening day, at session A, the following papers will be presented:—"Technical Developments in the Vegetable Oil Industry," by William Argue and J. W. Hughes, Anderson Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.; "Economic Status of the Fats and Oils Industry," by Robert M. Walsh, market development branch of the Department of Agriculture; "Prepress-Solvent Extraction of Cottonseed. Processing Conditions and Characteristics of Products," by Walter A. Pons, jr., F. H. Thurber and Carroll L. Hoffpauir, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.; "Solvent Extraction of Granular Cottonseed Cake," by Earl T. Anderson and Keator McCubbin, Blaw-Knox Company, Chicago; "The Extraction of Oil From Sesame Seed," by J. W. Dunning, V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, Ohio,and "Solvent Extraction of Cottonseed Meats," L. K. Arnold and W. G. Juhl, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

At session B the following papers are scheduled for presentation:—"Synthetic Detergents From Animal Fats. The Sulphation of Tallow Alcohols," by J. K. Weil, A. J. Stirton and R. G. Bistline, jr., Eastern Regional Research Laboratory, Philadelphia; "Reactions of Fatty Materials With Oxygen. XVI. Relation of Hydroperoxide and Chemical Peroxide Content to Total Oxygen Absorbed in Autoxidation of Methyl Oleate," by D. H. Saunders, C. Ricciuti and Daniel Swern, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory.

Also, "Analysis of Fat Acid Oxidation Products by Counter-Current Distribution Methods. V. Low Temperature Decompo-

—*Continued on page 57*

Air Pollution Parley in May Introduces Chambers Award

Some 600 management executives, industry representatives, research scientists and air pollution control officials are expected to attend the forty-seventh annual meeting of the Air Pollution Control Association to be held May 3 through 5 in the Patten hotel, Chattanooga, Tenn.

The association has announced a tentative program for the meeting, and has also reported the establishment of an annual Frank A. Chambers award, the first of which will be presented at this meeting in honor of the late Mr. Chambers, an early advocate of the "engineering approach" to air pollution control problems.

On the opening day a session on the combustion of coal will hear the following papers:—"Increased Efficiency and Decreased Smoke With Boiler Instruments and Controls," by C. H. Barnard, Bailey Meter Company, Cleveland, Ohio; "Coal Segregation as a Cause of Smoke and Its Correction," by Arthur J. Stock, Stock Equipment Company, Cleveland, and "A Re-Examination of Re-Injection,"

—*Continued on page 59*

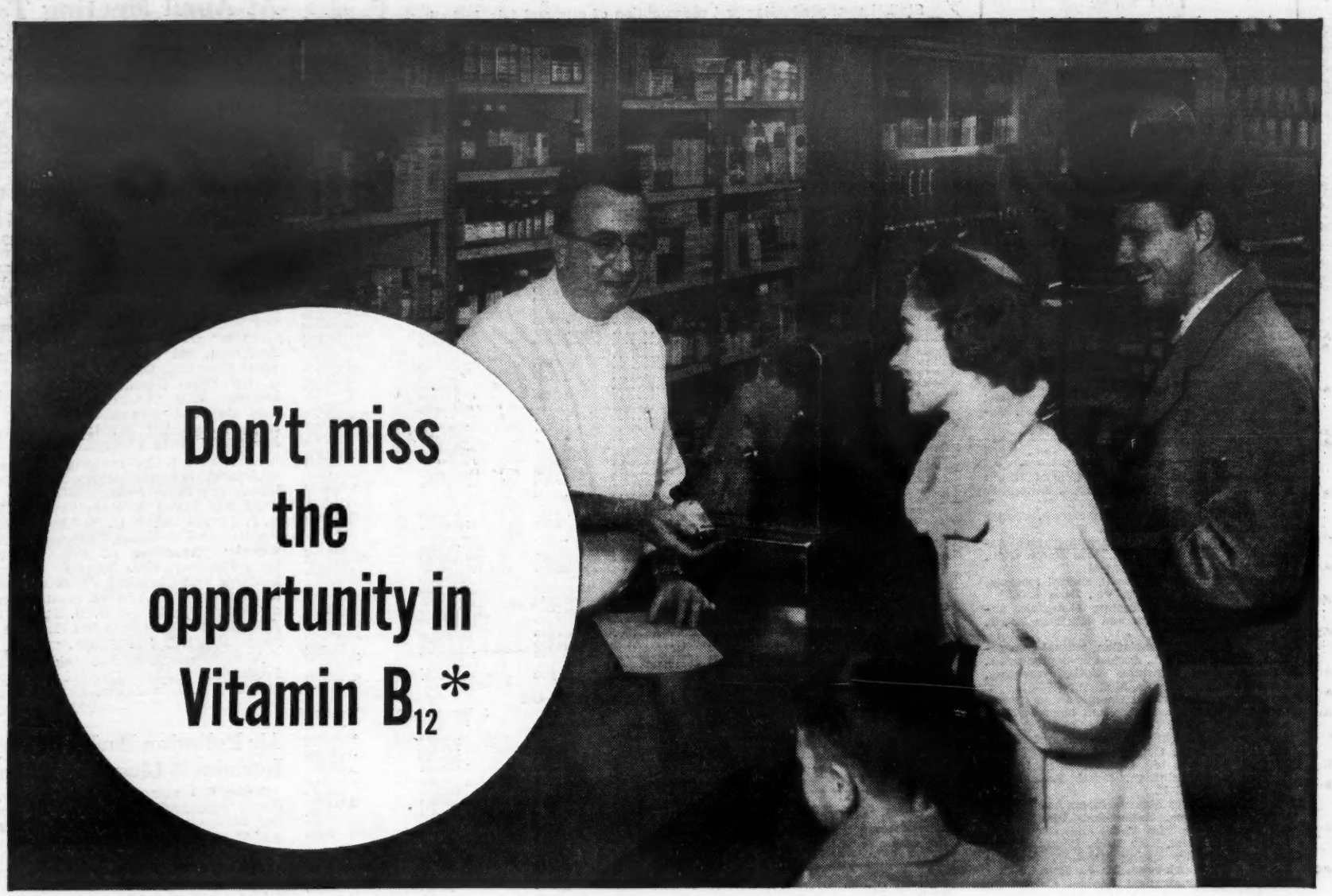
Chemical Progress Week Scheduled for May 17-22

The role of the chemical industry in American life will be brought home to thousands of Americans in their own communities by members of the Manufacturing Chemists' Association during the first annual Chemical Progress Week, May 17 through 22, William C. Foster, MCA president, has announced.

Charles S. Munson, MCA board chairman, announced that the board will act as the national committee for Chemical Progress Week. Programs will be carried out in the communities of nearly 5,000 member plants across the nation. Where two or more plants exist in a community, plant managements will be asked to form community committees. Representatives of many of the member companies have volunteered for special assignments for the observance and the work will be coordinated by the MCA public relations department at 1625 Eye street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SOCMA Convenes Wednesday

..The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hold its regular monthly luncheon meeting at the Commodore hotel, New York, Wednesday. Morris I. Pickus, president of Personnel Institute, Inc., New York, will speak on "Why Executives Fail—Or, Can Executives Be Developed While at Work?" Cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m. and luncheon at 12:45.



Take advantage of the growing demand for a variety of product forms

Through an expanded line of Vitamin B_{12} products, many manufacturers are enjoying increased profits. They are enhancing popularity of multivitamin and vitamin-mineral combinations by adding Vitamin B_{12}. They are supplying this vitamin in drops and syrups as dietary supplements. They are tapping new markets with high potency parenterals for neurologic disorders, and they are boosting sales of their present formulations by increasing the Vitamin B_{12} content.

Demand for Vitamin B_{12} should continue to expand with the rapidly pyramiding scientific evidence of the importance of this vitamin in nutrition and therapy. To help you obtain your share of this growing and profitable market, Merck has available in ample supply all of the following forms of Vitamin B_{12}:

CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} U.S.P. MERCK—Free-flowing, uniformly fine crystals, especially suitable for parenteral and oral solutions.

TRITURATION OF CRYSTALLINE VITAMIN B_{12} MERCK (0.1 per cent in either mannitol or dicalcium phosphate)—A convenient, standardized dilution for ease in formulating dry preparations.

VITAMIN B_{12} SOLIDS MERCK—Each gram = 500 micrograms Vitamin B_{12} activity; adjusted to uniform potency with dicalcium phosphate: for those who wish an economical source of Vitamin B_{12} activity for oral preparations. Labeled potency is totally cyanocobalamin.†

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As a further aid, Merck offers you valuable technical information and service in formulating and processing.

***The Food and Drug Administration states, "recent scientific evidence shows that these vitamins [vitamin B_{12} and folic acid] are needed in human nutrition," and that the disclaimer clause (The need in human nutrition not established) no longer is necessary. *Federal Register*, February 10, 1954, page 767.**

†*Cyanocobalamin is used here only in a chemical sense and not as a synonym for the U.S.P. product.*

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RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, March 5 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum arabic)
Acenaphthene below 302 F C., m.p., dms works lb. .40 -
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 .50
Acetaldehyde 99% dms c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250 .1435
t.c.l. frt equald lb. .1350 .1515
tanks, frt equald lb. .1050 .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 -
ton lots lb. .30 -
smaller lots lb. .30½ -
USP bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 -
smaller lots lb. .81 .86
Acetic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .15½ -
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .17 -
tanks dlvd E lb. .14 -
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .75 -
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .76 -
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.27 -
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.28 -
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .78 -
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .79 -
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼ -
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11½ -
tanks, dlvd. lb. .06½ -
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile dms. c.l. works lb. .45 -
t.c.l. works lb. .47 -
Acetophenetidin USP bbls works, frt equald lb. 1.15 1.17
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 1.85
tech dms c.l. works lb. .75 -
p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms, frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 -21.00
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate tech dms., c.l lb. .33½ -
t.c.l lb. .38½ -
tanks lb. .32 -
Acetyltriethyl citrate tech. dms., c.l lb. .37½ -
t.c.l lb. .38½ -
tanks lb. .36 -
Acid, abietic, com'l., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 -
t.c.l., works lb. .1490 -
eryst., dms, c.l. works lb. .06½ -
t.c.l. works lb. .07 .07¼
Acetic com'l or redist., 28% bbls 100 lbs 5.50 -
56% bbls 100 lbs. 9.65 -
70% bbls 100 lbs. 11.70 -
80% bbls 100 lbs. 12.45 -
glacial synthetic CP dms dlvd 100 lbs. 15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 10.50 -12.00
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 11.00 -13.00
tanks, dlvd. 100 lbs. 10.00 -
100 lbs. 10.00 -
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 24.00 -25.00
dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 13.50 -14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic USP special bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't 1000-lb lots lb. .60 -
standard fine cryst. gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh) bbls same basis, lb. .55 -
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila. Mid'and, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis
Adipic, fib. dms., works cwt. .37 .37½
Aminoacetic NF bbls. frt. adjusted lb 1.50 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, worsk lb. 2.50 -
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 -
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 -
arsenous (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots. kilo. 21.00 -
10-kilo lots kilo. 21.35 -
5-kilo lots kilo. 21.75 -
bots. 1 kilo lots kilo. 22.00 -
500-gram lots kilo. 22.50 -
Battery chvs. c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.35 -
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 3.45
Benzoic, tech. bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 -
USP, bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 -
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 124.25 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 172.00 -
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 177.00 -
bbls., c.l., works ton. 148.75 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 196.50 -
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 201.50 -
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 99.25 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 147.00 -
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 152.00 -
bbls., c.l., works ton. 123.75 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.50 -
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 176.50 -
bulk c.l., works ton. 94.25 -
powd., bgs. c.l., works ton. 104.25 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 152.00 -
smaller lots same basis. ton. 157.00 -
Acid, boric, tech. powd., bbls., c.l., works ton. 128.75 -
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 176.50 -
smaller lots same basis. ton. 181.50 -
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 -
Butyric, 99% dms. c.l., works, lb. .34 -
t.c.l., works lb. .34½ -
tankcars, works lb. .32¼ -
Cacodylic bots lb. 10.50 13.00
Camphoric natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth dms lb. 4.00 4.75
Capric, dms lb. .26¼ .28
Caprylic, dms lb. .30¾ .32½
Cassella dms frt alld lb. 1.44 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½ .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 -
Chloroacetic, mono-, purified, flake, 99%, dms. lb. .23½ .25½
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 -
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 1.62
Chlorosulfonic dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 -
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 -
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415 -
Acid, chlorosulphonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 25-100 lb. bots., fiber dms. lb. .No prices.
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½ -
t.c.l., works lb. .28 .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb. 2.50 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .28¾ -
10,000-lb lots, 1 ship't, lb. .29¼ -
smaller lots lb. .29¾ .31¼
hydrous gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb. .27 -
10,000-lb lots 1 ship't, lb. .27½ -
smaller lots lb. .28 .29½
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 -
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .26 .28¾
tankcars lb. .24¼ -
double dist., dms lb. .26¾ .28½
tankcars lb. .25 -
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .13 .15½
tanks lb. .11¼ .12
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .11¼ .13
tanks lb. .09½ -
double, dist., dms lb. .11¾ .13½
tanks lb. .10 .10¼
Acid, 2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .66 -
smaller lots, works lb. .68 -
Cresylic, coaltar dom., 50% 207° C or above ret dms. c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 -
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 -
non-ret., dms. c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 -
t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.04 -
tanks, same basis gal. .90 -
204° to 207° C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 -
t.c.l., same basis gal. 1.08 -
non-ret., dms. c.l same basis gal. 1.06 -
t.c.l. same basis gal. 1.09 -
tanks, same basis gal. .95 -
imp. 75% at 215° C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 .90
petroleum, dom. 195 to 213° C, non ret dms. c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 -
t.c.l., same basis gal. 73 .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 -
200° C. to 322° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 .63
211° C to 236° C non-ret. dms c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 -
t.c.l., same basis gal. .65 .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 -
220° C to 242° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .50 .53
245° C to 298° C. tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. .46 -
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .45 -
Cyanoacetic tech bbls lb. .90 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection fib dms., 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. .No prices.
oral, fib., dms., 10 to 100 lb. lots lb. .No prices.
Desoxycholic fib dms 10 to 100-lb. lots lb. No prices.
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D' 2,4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 -
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms. c.l., works lb. .35 -
t.c.l., works lb. .35½ -
tanks, works lb. .33½ -
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 -
Folic, bots, fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.60 -
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 -
t.c.l., works lb. .1620 .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 -
t.c.l., works lb. .1675 .1775
Acid, fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.80 -
smaller lots lb 1.82 2.00
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 -
smaller lots lb 1.69 1.78
Gamma dry ground, bbls, frt, alld lb 1.50 -
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 -
Gentisic, 100-lb fib dms lb 8.50 -
Gluconic, tech. 50% bots. lb. .23½ .31¼
cbys. lb. .19 -
dms. lb. .15½ -
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots works lb. 2.60 2.68
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .82 -
paste, bbls., works, basis 100%, lb. .80 -
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 -
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 -
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .37 .43
Hydrochloric, anhydrous (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 -
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 23.00 -
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.60 -
t.c.l., dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 30.00 -
22°, cbys c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 -
t.c.l. dlvd Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.25 4.50
tanks, works, frt. equald ton. 35.00 -
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾ -
t.c.l., same basis lb. 13¼ 13¾
5 pint bottles extra cs., c.l., same basis lb. 18¾ -
t.c.l. same basis lb 19¼ -
Acid, hydrochloric, CP USP prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls. frt. alld lb. .75 .95
dilute NF 2% 5-lb bots lb .40 -
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 -
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½ .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 -
Hydroxyacetic, tech. 70% bbls., non-return. Phila. basis 100% lb. .136 -
tanks Belle W Va. basis 100% lb. .095 -
Hypophosphorous, purif., 30%, cbys lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb .88 -
Isonicotinic, 100 lb fib dms. works lb. 5.00 -
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls. works basis 100% lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 .70
L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 -
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .17 .20
smaller lots lb. .1750 .2100
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .30 .3640
smaller lots lb. .305 .3699
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .2175 -
1 to 19 lb. .2225 .2278
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3818 -
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 -
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 -
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 -11.98
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.15 -12.50
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .65 .68
Laurent's, bbls. lb. .80 .87
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. .37¼ .39½
60%, dms. lb. .22 .24¼
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .2015 -
water white, dms lb. .2315 -
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .37 .58
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 -
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 -
smaller lots lb. 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½ -
smaller lots, works lb. .55 -
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms. works lb 1.27 -
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 .21
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric)
Myristic, dms lb. .28 .29¾
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 -
tanks, works lb .12 -
Naphthol(1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 -
Nicotinic USP dms. frt adjusted kilo 9.00 9.30
Amide (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.25 -
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.55 6.35
38° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 -
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.80

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dextro	dextrorotatory	NF.	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	NNR.	New and Nonofficial Remedies
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
AMP.	American melting point	divd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	E.	east	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
Be.	Baume	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	exp.	expressed	pkgs.	packages
bgs.	bags	F	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
bls	bales	ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
bots.	bottles	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
b.p.	boiling point	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
b.r.	boiling range	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bxs.	boxes	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
C.	centigrade	frt.	freight	refd.	refined
cbys.	carboys	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
CD.	completely denatured	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
c.i.f.	cost. insurance, freight	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cks.	casks	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
c.l.	carlots	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD.	specially denatured
cns.	cans	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d.	single distilled
col.	color	imp.	imported	S. E.	southeast
coml.	commercial	incl.	included	secs.	seconds
conc.	concentrated	indust.	industrial	s.g.	specific gravity
CP.	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs	shipt.	shipment
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	solut.	solution
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	s.u.	standard unit
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than carlots	synth.	synthetic
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	tanks.	railroad tankcars
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	min.	minimum	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	m.p.	melting point	vis.	viscosity
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	N.	nitrogen	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
		nat.	natural	W.	west
		neut.	neutral	whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nitric, 40°Be—Alcohol, Ethyl

Acid, nitric, 40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
42° Be cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, basis 100% 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., works lb .77 - —
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
double dist. (white), dms lb. .18½- .20¼
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic)
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2, 3-Cresotic)
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
p-Oxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.14 - —
Palm oil, double dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic)
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. .75 - 1.70

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys, c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - 8.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .55 - —
ums, small lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synth. pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol)
tech bbls lb 2.76 - 2.90
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .38 - —
sublimed, tech., bbl., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .46 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .48 - —
powder, bbls lb. .53 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms, c.l., works lb. .69 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .71 - .75
Soybean oil, double dist., dms lb. .16 - .17¾
tanks lb. .14¼- —
single dist., dms lb. .15½- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¾- —
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¾
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .16¼
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .16½- .19
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 - .75

Acid, sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton 16.60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers cbys, extra, c.l., works frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 - —
40% tanks, works ton 29.00 - —
65% tanks, works ton 39.50 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .13¼- .15
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb 1.65 - 1.76
powder bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.69
tech., dms lb. .95 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb., dms., c.l lb. .37 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 ship't. lb. .37½- —
smaller lots lb. .38 - —
100-lb dms lb. .39 - —
small dms lb. .41 - .47
imported, bgs lb. .32 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs, cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½- —

Acid, p-toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .82 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under "T" 2,4,5T)
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
ACTH, bots gm. 20.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH.
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
powdered, 30 mesh., fib., dms lb. 3.85 - 3.95
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb. 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.88 - 1.90
powder, bbls lb. 1.92 - 1.94
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.06
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, solub.e)
light, dms., l.c.l. lb. .65 - .90
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, ref'd., 126°-132°C., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- .36
tanks, dlvd lb. .31 - —
128-132° C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .33¾- .36
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .35¼- —
mixed, primary, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .17¼- —
1-pentanol (synthetic normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capyrl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, fib., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Industrial (see 1-Decanol).
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, dlvd., same basis gal. .44½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - 70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division.
SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63½- .69½
tanks, same basis gal. .45½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis gal. .44 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63½- .69½
tanks, same basis gal. .45½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .68½
tanks, same basis gal. .44½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64 - .70
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .57 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .62 - .68
tanks, same basis gal. .44 - —
Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 20.51 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.56 - 20.62
tanks, same basis gal. 20.38 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - 67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.61 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.66 - 21.72
tanks, same basis gal. 21.48 - —

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QUALITY in QUANTITY

It's a fairly simple matter to achieve quality and consistency at the pilot plant level. But here at Publicker we maintain those characteristics while producing millions of gallons annually. Customers who demand quality in quantity have been on our books for many, many years. May we add *your* name?

ACETALDEHYDE
ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P.—AMYL ACETATE
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL
BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
ETHYL ACETATE—ETHYL ALCOHOL
FUSEL OIL, REFINED
ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT, T.R. 590

PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

PHILADELPHIA—LOCUST 4-1400 • PITTSBURGH—LOCUST 1-8527

New York & New England Distributor, Publicker Alcohol & Chemicals Sales Corporation

NEW YORK—MURRAY HILL 8-6379 • BOSTON—FAIRVIEW 4-1888

Alcohol, 2-ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- .14
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .57½- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .37½- —
95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .59¾- —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .39¾- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .42 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal)
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms. lb. 1.57 - 2.15
standard, dms. lb. 1.35 - —
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .10 - —
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .72½- .76
smaller lots works lb. .77½ .81
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .43 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J. lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms. gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. .538 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. 755 - —
Aletris root, bgs. lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin 100% dms. frt., alld lb 32.00 - —
90%, dms., frt. alld. lb. 29.15 - —
solution, 20% dms. 100-lb lots frt. alld. lb. 6.80 - —
2½%, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - 1.25
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cnys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¼
solution, 40% toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs lb. .29 - .32
powdered, cs lb. .42 - .45
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanapthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphapinene (see a-Pinene).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works, 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works, 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works, 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works, 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms. lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works frt equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° chyz., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0435- .0980
tankcars, works, 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms. works lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .1540- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1640- .1890
Aluminum fluoride, in fib. dms., 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .10 —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .21½- —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb for 50 lb dm. 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, dibasic, cns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, cns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, cns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37

Aluminum sulfate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. lb. 1.85 - —
ground, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton.40.00 - —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100 lbs. 3.53 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .13 - .15
powd., dms., works lb. .14 - .16
Trihydrate heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, tech., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .47½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, distilled, dms, ton lots lb. 2.05 - —
less than ton lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms. lb. 3.05 - —
Aminopyrine, USP, bots., dms lb. 4.75 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton.85.00 -88.00
pure, cycls, extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration tanks, works ton.87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd., Met area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton.96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton.96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms. lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs. 4,000 lb lots frt alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.375.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, com., dms., c.l., works lb. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 7.50 - —
imported, dms, l.c.l lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls, works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd. lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran, bbls lb .38 .39
dms. lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb. .23 .24
Chloride, tech., white granular, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton 77.50 - —
western, 33.5% N., bgs., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.89.84 - —
Ammonium nitrate, fertilizer grade, domestic, bgs., western, 33.5%N, works ton.68.00 -70.00
with dolomite 20.5% N, bgs. Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26½- .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.222.00 —
ton lots, ex whse ton.235.50 —
smaller, lots, ex whse ton.280.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher
Perchlorate, kgs. works lb 50 .75
Persulfate, kgs lb. .38 - —
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bots., dms lb. 45 —
tech., bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09 —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb. 1.62 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms. works lb. .11 .12
Sulfamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 - .20
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.44.00 -47.00
synthetic, bgs., c.l., western works ton.49.50 - —
bulk, works ton.45.00 - —
purified, dms., works lb .08½- .10
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald, basis 100% ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., basis 100%, works ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld ton.180.00 —

FOLIC ACID U.S.P.-VITAMIN B_{12} U.S.P.

...BOTH NOW DECLARED ESSENTIAL IN DAILY HUMAN NUTRITION

...BOTH INCREASING IN NUTRITIONAL USAGE

...BOTH INVOLVING FORMULATION PROBLEMS

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Penicillin
Streptomycin
Dihydrostreptomycin

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B_1—Thiamine HCl U.S.P.
B_{12} Crystalline U.S.P.
(Cyanocobalamin)
0.1% Trituration with Calcium Phosphate Dibasic
0.1% Trituration with Mannitol
B_{12} Solids for Oral Preparations
Calcium Pantothenate (Dexpo)
Choline Bitartrate
Choline Chloride †
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Tricholine Citrate
†Folic Acid U.S.P.
Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Nicotinic Acid U.S.P.
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Riboflavin U.S.P.
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Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine (for human use)
Sulfacetamide*
Phthalylsulfacetamide

OTHER PRODUCTS
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
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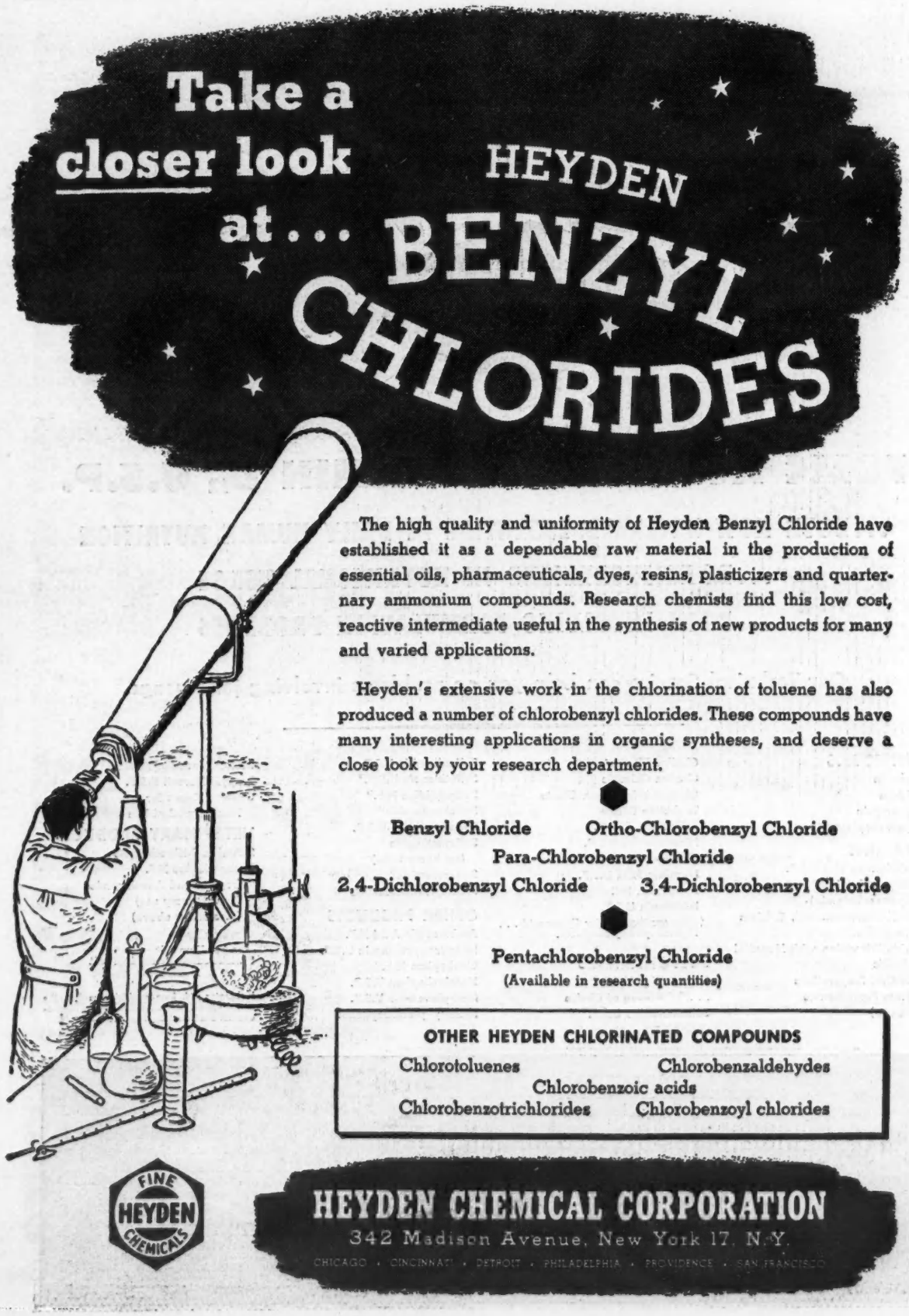
Ammonium Sulfocyanide—Bismuth Oxide

Ammonium sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.s., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .38
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., basis 100% lb 1.70 - 1.95
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% solution, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, dextro. bots lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.00 - —
monobasic, dextro. bots lb 28.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro. bots. lb 28.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb 6.00 - —
Sulfate, dextro, dms lb. 28.00 - —
dextro laevo, dms lb. 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
ex pentane, regular, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
technical, dms., c.l., dvid lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.05
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 1.05 - 2.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amylphenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amylphenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25½- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.25 -1.55
tech., dms lb. .75 - 1.20
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
Anise, Mexican, bgs. lb. .24 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Syrian lb. .28 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms. lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powdered, dms lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .85 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .88 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd. lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride anh., pails, c.l., works, lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic.
Antipyrine, NF, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.70
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots, tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo. 77.00 - —
Argols, min. 80%, bgs shipment ports, per 100 kilos, basis 100% No prices
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. .70 - .71
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., prompt ship't lb. .70 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs. lb. .36 - .39
powd, bbls, dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines. ton. 875.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 68.50 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 46.00 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 39.00 - —
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, 7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds. L.c.l. lots, $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt, glisonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., Craig, Colo., Heber City, Utah ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F., fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point bgs. c.l. same basis ton 37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Asphalt, manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tank wagon refinery gal. .09½ .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots. oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Sulfate, USP, bots. oz. 4.00 - 5.00

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root, bark, bags lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton. 92.50 - —
smaller lots works ton. 102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .18 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate, crystals, bgs ton. 190.00 -200.00
Iodide, bots. lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ton. 255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. .14 - .14½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton. 85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton. 41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton. 60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .28 - .32
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 14.00 - —
imported, Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex-whse ton. 80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 83.10 - —
low gel, bgs., 5 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 78.95 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse ton. 81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .009 - .04
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .013 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .014 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, pure or nitration, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .40 - —
Birmingham district gal. .40 - —
Chicago district gal. .40 - —
Cleveland district gal. .40 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .40 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .40 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Lone star, Texas gal. .40 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .39 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .40 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .40 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .40 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .40 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .40 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .40 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½- .24½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .25½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.35 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85
Benzylidene acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Benzyl isoeugenol, cns lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Berberine bisulfate, cns lb. 35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 -36.25
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine)
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs. ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 2.10 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05



The high quality and uniformity of Heyden Benzyl Chloride have established it as a dependable raw material in the production of essential oils, pharmaceuticals, dyes, resins, plasticizers and quaternary ammonium compounds. Research chemists find this low cost, reactive intermediate useful in the synthesis of new products for many and varied applications.

Heyden's extensive work in the chlorination of toluene has also produced a number of chlorobenzyl chlorides. These compounds have many interesting applications in organic syntheses, and deserve a close look by your research department.

Benzyl Chloride Ortho-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
Para-Chlorobenzyl Chloride
2,4-Dichlorobenzyl Chloride 3,4-Dichlorobenzyl Chloride

Pentachlorobenzyl Chloride
(Available in research quantities)

OTHER HEYDEN CHLORINATED COMPOUNDS
Chlorotoluenes Chlorobenzaldehydes
Chlorobenzoic acids
Chlorobenzotrichlorides Chlorobenzoyl chlorides

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Bismuth oxychloride, dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP powd., tars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .22½ - .26
Ash (see Barium Sulphide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - .22
Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. 0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. 1225 - —
uncompressed regular bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .19 - —
furnace, fast extruding ngs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. 10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .0790 - —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .122 - 125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs., cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .065 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160 - .0675
Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .50 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .65 - .70
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton. 155.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 165.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton. 140.83 - 165.00
pulp, 70%, bbls., c.l., works, ton. 105.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 115.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton 8.00 - —
high-grade unground, 16-17% ammon., bgs. Chicago unit-ton 8.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .16½ - .18
l.c.l. lb. .17½ - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .60 - .65
Blue alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. or Tenn. and N. C., & of Miss R. including St Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
toner bbls. litho flushed same basis lb. 1.15 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb .75 —
Phthalocyanin, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls. same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½ - .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis, lb. .16½ - .18½
regular types, dry, bbls. same basis lb. .22½ - .33
Victoria toner, molybdic, PMA, bbls lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.15 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha, St. Joseph 1 6c higher. Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Bonemeal steamed, works, E ton. 55.00 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic)
precipitate, (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, ton. 78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse. N. Y. or Chicago ton. 125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
crystals, 99%, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. Chi. ton. 89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 55.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 103.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N.Y., Chi. ton. 108.25 - —
powder, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton. 46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi. ton. 94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton. 99.00 - —
Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.
Bordeaux mixture bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .26
Borneol, cns. lb. 2.50 - 4.50
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload works lb. .63 - —
less truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. up to 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
chys lb. 1.52 —
Bromstyrol bots lb 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (See A).
Brown iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs, works lb. .04 - —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered bgs lb 13 —
Brown, sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - .15¼
l.c.l., works lb .04½ .15½
raw, paper bgs. c.l. works lb .04½ .13
l.c.l works lb .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston Bethlehem Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y lb. .06¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 —
raw, American bgs. works lb .06¾ .06½
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 .35
Sulphate NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 .30
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .45 —
Butadiene, refined, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, refinery lb. .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
n-Butyl acetate, fermentation, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Ether (see Ether butyl)
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks same basis lb 33 —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms. less truckloads works lb 70 —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .24 - .27
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .27½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .28½ - —
Butylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter)
Cadmium iodide jars lb 6.75 7.05
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd lb. 1.70 - —
Stearate, dms., ton lots lb 1.42 - —
smaller lots lb 1.44 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, cns lb. 2.65 - —
synthetic USP crys dms., 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 2.85 - —
Citrated, USP, dms. 100 lb. lots or more lb. 2.65 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Calciferol crvst. vials, 1 kilo lots, works gram .80 —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram .90 .95
in edible oil dms., 10,000 more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾ - —
5,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adj. lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld on 96 lbs. or over lb. 09 .10
l.c.l., same basis lb 10 .11
Bromide NF, jars lb. .92 .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton. 134.40 - —

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n-butyl alcohol
n-butyl acetate
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Calcium Carbonate—o-Chlorobenzaldehyde

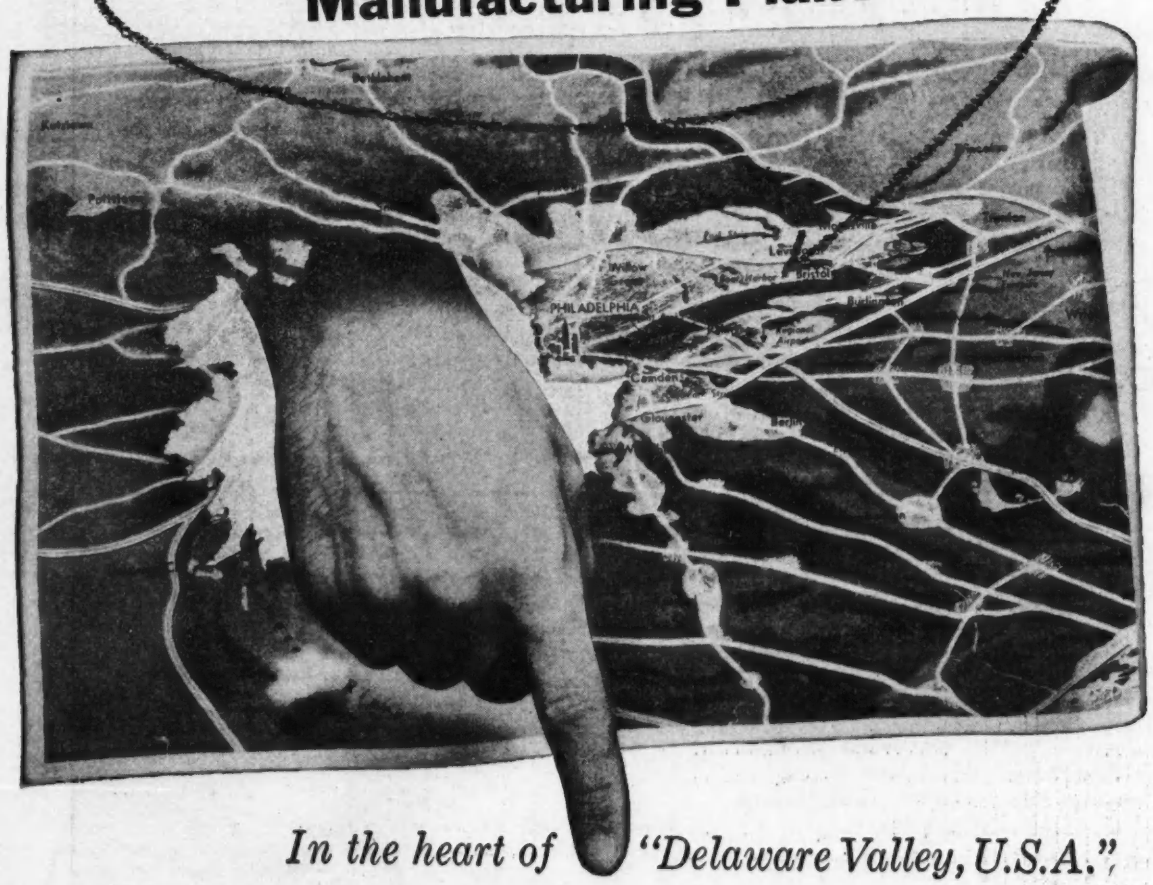
Calcium carbonate, natural, dry-grd., air floated, 99.5%—325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precipitated, dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works. ton.110.00 160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 175.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton 130.75 - —
Chloride, cryst., purified, dms. lb. .27 - —
flake 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tankcars works frt. alld ton.11.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l. works, same basis ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb. .40 - —
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald lb. .29½ .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies. lb. .24 .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls., dms lb. .63 - .65

Calcium glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.20 - 4.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms., 100-lb., same basis.dm.28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq. 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works lb. .13 - —
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.48.00 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100 gram lots or more, frt. adjusted. gram .07½- —
para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms. lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.60 7.95
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.74.00 -84.00
l.c.l., bgs. works ton.85.00 -95.00
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb lots, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis. 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .27¾- —

Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulfide, phosphorescent steel pails, 100 to 999 lb. lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.65 - 3.75
Calomel, USP powd dms. lb. 4.02 - 4.05
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb. .1930- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1980- .2115
tanks, same basis lb. .1660- —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.12
natural, USP, powd., bbls., 100-lb. lots lb. .51 - .53
tablets 1-oz. ½-oz. cs lb. .63 - .65
synthetic, tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .49 - —
USP gran. powd. bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .54 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .85 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .86 - —
smaller lots lb. .87 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs. lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs. lb 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs. lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.75
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.75 - 6.25
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —

Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Carbon bisulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points. lb. .0750- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0850- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1125- —
tankcars same basis lb. .0525- —
Dioxide, industrial, wholesale, bulk ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls. lb. .08 - —
solid lb. .035 - .040
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .11 - .13¾
works lb. .11 - .13¾
NF, chys lb. .17 - .18
tech., dms., c.l. E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .0925- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .0975- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. alld lb. .115 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .13 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .0825- —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .0975- —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, fancy, bleached, A., cs lb. 3.80 - —
medium, cs. lb. 3.50 - —
decorticated, Alleppey, cs lb. 2.10 - —
Guatemalan, cs lb. 1.94 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs lb. 2.30 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.20 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 6.65 - 7.15
Carotene, technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gm. .55 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units. .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .33 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .36 - —
Casein, dom. acid-precip, standard, bgs., 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .27 - .30
premium bgs. 10,000-lb lots or more, ship't point lb. .35 - .40
imported, Argentine acid-precip., grd., 100-bg. lots or more, duty paid lb. .20½- .20¾
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls lb. .15½- —
longstick, cracked, bls lb. .17 - .17½
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .16½- —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .78 - —
medium, bls lb. .82 - —
thin, bls. lb. No stocks.
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.100.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - —
natural, cns lb. 5 00 -30 00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resublimed, dms., works lb. 4.29½- —
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —
Celery seed, French, bgs lb. .48 - .49
Indian, bgs lb. .20 - —
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., dlvd. lb. .43 - .46
extrusion compounds, translucent, metallic pearls, special black dms., c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - .59
molding, composition, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .49 - .55
reprocessed black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .49
Acetate-butyrate flake, 17% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
37% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .64 - —
38% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .54 - —
50% butyryl content, standard cartons, works lb. .63 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
reprocessed, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - .53
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100-lb. lots or more lb. .50 - —
Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, works lb. 1.85 - 1.96
smaller lots works lb. 2.03 - 2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .70 - .75
Roman cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
granular, bgs., works ton.77.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood, gran., pcwd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.50 -63.50
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.53.00 -67.50
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.31.50 - —
Chestnut extract, liquid, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0543- —
tanks, works lb. .04¼- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb 1.33 - —
100-lb lots or less lb 1.25 - 1.40
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —

Productions from Cornwell's Manufacturing Plant



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ACIDS

Sulphuric Acid 60° 66° 98%
Electrolyte Acids—all strengths
Oleums 10% 20% 25% 65%
Muriatic Acid 20°
Nitric Acid 36° 38° 40° 42°
Phenol Sulphonic Acid
Acetic Acid
Pickling Acids
Inhibited Sulphuric, Muriatic Acids
Mixed Acids (Nitric-Sulphuric)

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ANHYDROUS SODIUM SULPHATE

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and Cornwells Heights, Pa.—Cornwells 0700

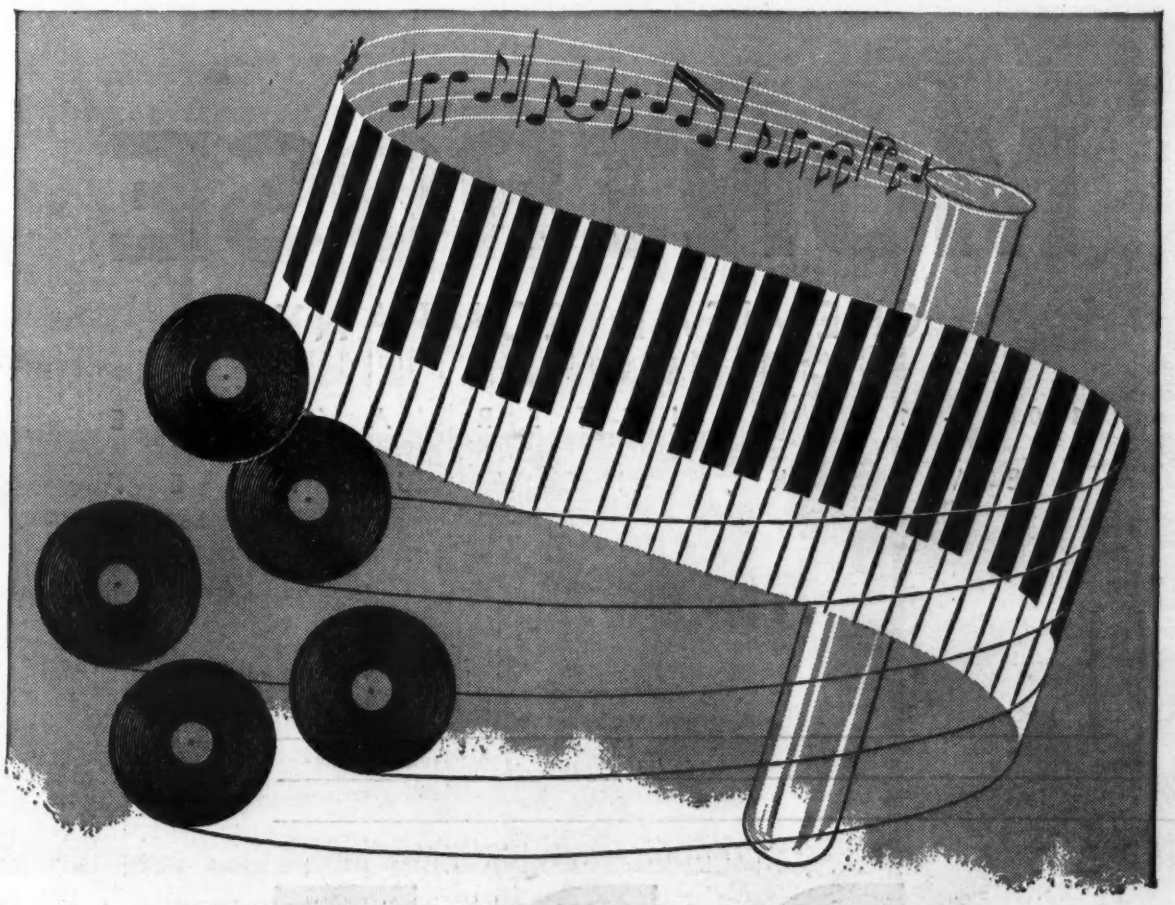
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works, lb. 1.33 - —
Chlorodan, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - .73
refined, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .76 - .83
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - .62
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Met. area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .18 - .182
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .20
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - .171
USP, dms lb. .30 - .35
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls, lb. 1.38 - —
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, dms., dlvd, lb. .80 - —
o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, 4%, not fixed, tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 4.25 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous solut., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
concentrated, dom., 50%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, basis 100% lb. 45.00 - —
imported 50%, tins, basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
90%, tins, basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
75%, tins, basis 100% lb. 58.00 - —
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots. lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 180 lbs. frt alld lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib dms., 50-lb lots lb. 6.85 - —
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chloride fib, dms., frt. adjusted, lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate solut., 7½%, bbls, works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide NF bots lb. .82 - .89
Yellow, (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 6.50 - 8.00
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns, 100-oz. lots, oz. .63 - —
Sulfate cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .37 - .40¼
Cinchonine cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots, oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.89
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .41 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .54 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 3.50 - 4.50
Citronellal, bots., dms. lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.55
Civet artificial bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn. ton. 10.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imported, airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atlantic port, long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump, bulk, Atlantic port, ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom. dry grd. air-float, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50 00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .60 - —
Zanzibar, bls lb. .73 - —
CMC, purified, high vis (see Gum cellulose).
standard, low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works frt allowed lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis. bgs. 23,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .59 - —
technical high vis. 58% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs. dlvd. E. lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs. dlvd E. lb. .62 - —
low vis., 80% purity, bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs. dlvd E., basis 100% lb. .39 - —
less than 23,000 lbs dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .41 - —
62% purity, bgs., or fib dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100%. lb. .41 - —
38% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. basis, net weight lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, c.l., dlvd., E., basis 100% lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., basis net weight lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l dlvd E lb. .20 —

CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 1c per lb. less than dlvd. E. prices.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - .3025
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .285 - .3135
tanks, ex works gal. .154 - .165
refined, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .2850- .3135
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2950- .3245
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.37 - —
Carbonate, 46%, powd., bgs., dlvd, lb. 2.28 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., dlvd, lb. 1.27 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.90 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd lb. 1.12 - —
Phosphate, powdered 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.79 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.96 - —
70-71% Co., kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .95 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co. dms dlvd lb. 1.49 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .45 - .53½
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 11.75 - —
Cochineal USP gray bgs lb. .68 .90
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .65 Nom.
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. 1.12 - —
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz lots oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns. 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .22 - .25
blue, bls lb. .25 - .28
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion USP dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. .20 Nom.
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.15
Copper acetate, bbls, c.l. works lb. .34¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾- —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .263 - .278
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .39 - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .26¼- —
Cyanide tech., bbls, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .619 - —
smaller lots lb. .639 - —
Gluconate cns, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.34
Hydrate dms, frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .40¼- .40¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .29¾- .30
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .21¼- —
Nitrate, tech, cryst, bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .47½
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .42½- .49½
Oxychloride, bls., frt. alld lb. .45 - .50½
Quinolinolate fib dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
Stearate, bgs., 5 tons to c.l., dlvd lb. .37½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .39¼- —

Copper sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .1715- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.60 -11.35
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.10 -17.85
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.00 -24.50
USP gran., cryst., dms lb. .1715- —
Undecylenate dms. lb. 2.90 3.00
Copperas, gran, bgs, c.l., works ton. 34.50 —
l.c.l., dlvd., metropolitan area, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l. works ton. 40.00 —
bulk, c.l. works ton 27.00 —
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 190.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f. ton. 185.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
Roumanian, bgs lb. .07½- .08
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
bgs., l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42° dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l 100 lbs. 7.47 - —
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran. powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gm. 4.75 - —
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.25 - —
Meal, 41%, sacked, mills ton. 69.00 - —
36%, sacked, same basis ton. 66.00 - —



SWEET MUSIC FROM CHLORINE

Remember the scratchy phonograph records you danced to—not so many years ago? Ever wonder how today's fine recordings were so vastly improved? Would you guess that chlorine is involved?

Modern plastics are the answer—together, of course, with electronics. Phonograph records were once made of shellac, which required a filler to increase its strength. The coarse particles of this filler made it impossible to capture all the tiny vibrations essential to reproducing the subtleties of a fine musical performance.

Today's wonderful long-playing records are usually made of polyvinyl chloride or other vinyl plastics—materials so fine in texture that every musical vibration can be recorded faithfully. Exceedingly fine styli may be used, with finer, closer grooves and slower turntable speeds. Thus, with various electronic aids, you may enjoy an hour-long program, perfectly reproduced on a single record.

Polyvinyl chloride, which helps bring you better records and a host of other wonderful products, is made with the aid of chlorine—just as are thousands of other modern materials. And the leading merchant producer of chlorine is Columbia-Southern—a pioneer in America's manufacture of alkalies and related chemicals.

CHLORINE AND POLYVINYL CHLORIDE

Chlorine is a versatile tool of chemical synthesis, because of its reactivity that can be readily controlled. The manufacture of polyvinyl chloride, for example, begins with the chlorination of ethylene. Two atoms of chlorine attach themselves to each molecule of ethylene to make dichloromethane. Hydrogen and chlorine have a strong affinity, too—so half of the chlorine atoms can be induced to break away as hydrogen chloride. What's left is vinyl chloride, and when the molecules of vinyl chloride join with each other in heavy complex molecules (polymerize) the resulting product is polyvinyl chloride.

COLUMBIA-SOUTHERN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
SUBSIDIARY OF PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY
ONE GATEWAY CENTER, PITTSBURGH 22, PENNSYLVANIA

CHLORINE, ALKALIES AND RELATED PRODUCTS • OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Coumarin—Di-Isobutyl Ketone. Carlots

Coumarin cryst. NF cns lb 2.94 - 3.15
powd cans lb 3.20 - 3.25
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .85 - .90
Cream of tartar, NF, com. gran or powd. dms. c.l. lb. .32 -
bbls. 5,000 lbs one shipment lb .32½ -
bbls., kgs., smaller lots lb. .33 - .36
imported, kgs lb. .24 - .25
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 -
solution 80% tanks works. gal. 2068 -
refined, dms. c.l. works gal. .3850 -
l.c.l. same basis gal. 4510 -
tanks, same basis gal. 2970 -
Wood, beechwood, cbys. dms lb 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, dms., works gal. .42½ - .50½
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204 C., dry above 207 C. wide distillation range non ret. dms c.l. frt equald lb .123 -
l.c.l. same basis lb .136 -
ret dms. c.l. same basis lb 1.325 -
l.c.l. same basis lb 1375 -
tanks, same basis lb 120 - .1225
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 -
l.c.l., same basis lb .146 -
ret dms., c.l., same basis lb .140 -
l.c.l., same basis lb .145 -
tanks, same basis lb .120 -
m-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .73½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .74½ -
o-Cresol, pure, 30°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Meththylether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - .25
Cryolite, nat., industrial, ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 -
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.25 - 11.50
Insecticide, dusters, ogs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 14.00 -
l.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.00 -
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., works lb. .24 - .25
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .50 - .51
powd., cs. lb. .58 - .59
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 -
l.c.l., works lb. .14 -
tanks, works lb. .11 -
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .15 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Turkish, bgs. lb. .14 -
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08¼ -
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 -
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 -
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works. gal. .70 -
l.c.l., works gal. .72 -
tanks, works gal. .55 -
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28½ - .37¾
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works, same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .35 -
tanks, works lb. .32 -
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .47½ -
tanks, works lb. .45 -
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 -
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 -
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots gal. .36 -
100-gal. lots gal. .37 -
200-gal. lots gal. .36 -

D

2-4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .51 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - .63
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55 -
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - .67
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 -
l.c.l., works lb. .46 -
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .27 -
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 -
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 -
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 -
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 -
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32½ -
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works ton. 49.50 -
Rock, 17% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 56.00 -
14½% P, paper bgs., works. ton. 48.00 -
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .11 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .26 - .27
over 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .25 - .26
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .26 Nom.
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots. lb. 25.00 -
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 -
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 -
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 -
canary paper bgs. c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 -
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.84 -
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 -
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 -
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 -
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 -
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato bgs. lb. .10½ .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ -
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 5.50
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
o-Dianisidine dms. lb. 2.00 -
Diatomaceous earth, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton. 50.00 -
East coast ton. 61.00 -
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 -100.00
purified, bgs., c.l., dlvd., California ton. 65.00 -
East coast ton. 75.00 -
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 100.00 -110.00
Dibenzyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., E lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .83 -
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 -
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34¾ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35¾ -
tanks, same basis lb. .33 -
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd lb. .73½ -
l.c.l., works, dlvd lb. .74 -
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .71½ - .72
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 -
tanks same basis lb. .53 -
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¼ - .34
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34½ - .35
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 -
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - .68½
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69½
tanks, works lb. .66½ -
2,5-Dichloroaniline dms., works lb. .75 - .83
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .12¼ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ -
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ -
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .16½ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 -
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .05 -
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ -
tanks, works lb. .04¼ -
Dicyclohexylamine dms. c.l., works. lb. .51 -
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ -
tanks, works lb. .49¾ -
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .60 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 -
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.90 -
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 2.40 -
Diethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .27¾ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28¾ -
tanks, same basis lb. .26 -
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ -
l.c.l. same basis lb. .47¾ -
tanks same basis lb. .45 -
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .67½ -
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ -
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ -
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 -
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .48¼ -
tanks dlvd lb. .46½ -
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ -
l.c.l. same basis lb. .42¾ -
tanks same basis lb. .40 -
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 -
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .28 -
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 -
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ -
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ -
tanks, works lb. .17 -
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .50½ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ -
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ -
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 -
tanks, same basis lb. .50 -
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .17¼ -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ -
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ -
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 -
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½ -
l.c.l., works lb. .47 -
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ -
tanks, works lb. .27 -
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 -
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ -
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼ -
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20¾ -
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .21½ -
tanks, dlvd. lb. .19½ -
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ -
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ -
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .25¼ -
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 -
l.c.l., works lb. .21 -
tanks, works lb. .18½ -
Diethylenetriamine dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .43 -
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 -
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ -
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo. 110.00 -
1-kilo lot kilo. 120.00 -
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 5.50 - 6.50
Diglycol laurate, dms. lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms. lb. .31 -
Stearate, dms. lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69 -
l.c.l., works lb. .69½ - .70
tanks, works lb. .67 -
Dihydrazine Sulfate, dms., works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .17 -
Sulphate, bulk gram. .17 -
2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane pure dms. lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb 1.04 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ -

MONTROSE

CHEMICAL COMPANY

104-112 LISTER AVENUE

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DDT

EXCLUSIVE SALES AGENTS

R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC.

10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Di-isobutyl ketone, l.c.l., dlvd. ....lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .13½- —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .32 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .11 - —
tanks, works ....lb. .06 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd..lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd ....lb. .69½- —
tanks, works, dlvd ....lb. .66½- .67
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis ....lb. 48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs. ....lb. .14 - —
natural, bgs. ....lb. .13 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. ....lb. 5.25 5.75
Chloroacetal dms. c.l. works ib. .53 —
l.c.l. works ib. .55 —
tanks works lb. .51 —
Ethanolamines, anhydrous, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ....lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., basis 100%..lb. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd ....lb. .53 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. ....lb. 1.70 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .30½- —
tanks, dlvd. ....lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works..lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works ....lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works ....lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ....lb. .39½- —
tanks, frt. equald ....lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ....lb. .30½- —
tanks, frt. alld ....lb. .28½- —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - —
tanks, works ....lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms..lb. .20 - —
purified, dms. ....lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E....lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E ....lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. ....lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. ....lb. .10 - —
refined, dms. ....lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .46¾- .47
l.c.l., works ....lb. .47¾- .48
tanks, works ....lb. .44¾- .45
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ....lb. .37 - —
tanks, frt. alld ....lb. .34 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, dlvd..lb. .68½- —
l.c.l., works, dlvd ....lb. .69½- —
tanks, works, dlvd ....lb. .66½- .67
Di-o-lolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ....lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works....lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l. same basis ....lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., works ....gal. .50 - —
ex-whse. ....gal. .68 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .68 - —
dlvd. N. Y. ....gal. .87 - —
tanks, works, South ....gal. .55 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works....lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns....lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots ....lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l. same basis ....lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis ....lb. .15 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .18½- —
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works ....lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .33¼- —
tanks, works ....lb. .28¼- —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works..lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock..ton.70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ....lb. .21 - —
tanks, works ....lb .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, basis 100%..lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ....lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ....lb. .12½- —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots dlvd.:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns ....lb.17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns ....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns ....lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns ....lb 4.65 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 2, cns....lb. 7.55 7.85
No. 2, cns ....lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns ....lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns ....lb. 7.20 7.50
No. 33, cns ....lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns....lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns....lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns ....lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns ....lb. 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns ....lb. 4.00 4.10
No. 6, cns ....lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns ....lb.10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns....lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns....lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns ....lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns ....lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns....lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns ....lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns ....lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns....lb.20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns ....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns. ....lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns. ....lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns. ....lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns. ....lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17, cns. ....lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. ....lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. ....lb.15.45 - —
No. 21, cns. ....lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns. ....lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. ....lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns. ....lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns ....lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns ....lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns ....lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns ....lb.13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ..lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns..lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ..lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1 cns lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
20 Chrysoidine Y ....lb. .74 - —
27 Fast light orange 3G....lb. .90 - —
31 Phloxine 2G ....lb. .74 - —
36 Yellow 2G ....lb. .83 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc....lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B ....lb. 1.06 - —
79 Scarlet 2R ....lb. .81 - —
151 Orange AD ....lb. .55 - —
161 Orange RR ....lb. .66 - —
176 Fast red A ....lb. .99 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc....lb. 1.14 - —

Di-Isobutyl Ketone, Less Than Carlots—Dyes, Coaltar; Cloth Dyeing

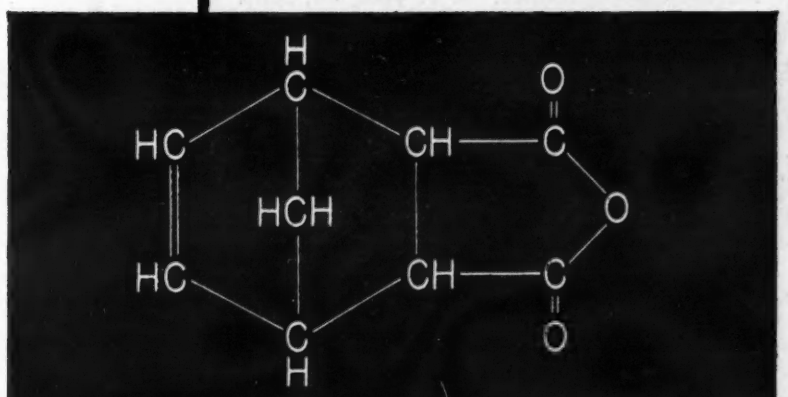
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype) contract, dlvd., No.
180 Blue F4B ....lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc.lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T ....lb. .76 - —
208 Fast blue SR ....lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B ....lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y ....lb. .98 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .95 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.19 - —
299 Black F conc ....lb. 1.54 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc., 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc....lb. 2.57 - —
382 Scarlet B ....lb. 1.82 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD ....lb. .69 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc....lb. 1.07 - —
419 Red FC conc ....lb. 1.13 - —
430 Brown M ....lb. .98 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc ....lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B ....lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black EH ....lb. .94 - —
593 Green BY, conc ....lb. .72 - —
598 Yellow Brown R extra lb. .91 - —
620 Yellow 2G ....lb. 1.01 - —
639 Fast yellow 2G....lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX ....lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX ....lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V ....lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G....lb. 2.79 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd., No
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Blue, EG ....lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder....lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN ....lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue, BBG....lb. 1.98 - —
729 Blue, B, conc ....lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX ....lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow, NN, Conc ....lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc.. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine, WSJ ....lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX ....lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF conc ....lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC....lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX....lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1083 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1098 Golden orange, GFD, single paste lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 2.96 - —
1113 Blue BLFD double paste lb. 2.25 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste ....lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo, synthetic, 20% paste lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown, PG ....lb. 2.30 - —
p-24 Gray L ....lb. 1.60 - —
p-14 Brown, EB ....lb. 1.51 - —

Another New National Aniline Dicarboxylic Anhydride

of potential interest to those who work with polyesters, organic coatings, resins, plasticizers, rubber, surfactants, insecticides and comparable organic syntheses

"NADIC" ANHYDRIDE



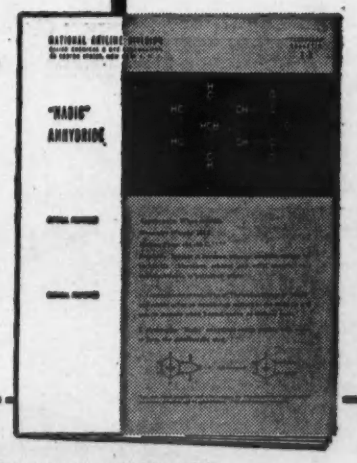
(endo-cis-Bicyclo[2.2.1]-5-heptene-2,3-dicarboxylic anhydride)

An unsaturated dicarboxylic anhydride with a cyclic structure should suggest many possibilities—particularly to those who can capitalize upon the reactivity of the double bond and the many opportunities for cross linkage.

"Nadic" Anhydride is now in semi-plant production which can be expanded to keep pace with increased commercial needs. Samples for evaluation and moderate-size quantities for further exploration are available from present production. We will be pleased to cooperate fully with those whose work may lead to expanded commercial use of "Nadic" Anhydride.

SEND NOW FOR TECHNICAL BULLETIN I-5

This 12-page digest of the properties, reactivity and suggested uses of "Nadic" Anhydride also includes a list of 68 literature references. It should be a helpful springboard to progress on current uses and future applications. A copy will be sent without cost or obligation. The coupon is for your convenience.



NATIONAL ANILINE DIVISION
ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.
Boston Providence Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco Portland, Ore. Greensboro Charlotte Richmond Atlanta Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto

PLEASE SEND COPY OF TECHNICAL BULLETIN I-5 TO
NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____

Dyes, Coaltar, For General Use—Ferric Sulfate

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
- p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb 2.79 - —
- p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb 1.74 - —
- p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb 1.51 - —
- p-313 Naphthol SWF lb 2.42 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works.
- Black blue No 550 lb .81 - —
- Jet No 551 lb .89 - —
- Brown R, conc. lb 1.72 - —
- Orange R, brilliant lb .50 - —
- Red 4 B, conc. lb 1.37 - —
- Yellow C. lb 1.18 - —
- FN conc lb 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works:—
- Auramine O lb 1.85 - —
- Black, nasic blue lb 1.23 - —
- Jet lb 1.21 - —
- Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb 1.71 - —
- Brown Bismarck R conc lb .96 - —
- Chrysoidine, R, extra lb .[illegible] - —
- Y extra lb .64 - —
- Fuchsine conc lb 3.08 - —
- Green, malachite same lb 2.10 - —
- Rhodamine, B lb 4.33 - —
- Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
- Violet, methyl B lb 1.10 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb dms. sellers' works:
- Azo rubine R, extra conc lb 1.04 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Black, acid blue B extra lb .86 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb 2.04 - —
- Methanil conc lb .91 - —
- Orange Acid Y conc lb .47 - —
- Scarlet croceine 500 lb 1.45 - —
- Yellow azo conc lb .90 - —

Oil soluble, spirit-soluble water soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

- Echinacea root, bls lb. 1.23 - —

Egg albumen (see Albumen).
- Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.30 - 1.40
- tanners, bbls. lb .06 - .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .35 - .40

Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. No prices.
- powd., bbls., bxs lb. .60 - —
- select, bundles lb. .65 - —

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 32.95 - 35.00

Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .98 - 1.00
- hydrous, bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —

Hydrochloride, tin 100-oz lots oz. .75 - —
- Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
- powd. tins, 100-oz lots oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .39 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
- tanks, works lb. .37 - —

Epinephrine, synth USP, bots. 100 gram lots gram. .45 - .55

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
- l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs 3.10 - —
- smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo 150 00 - —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. 3.25 - 3.50

Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 29.75 - 32.50

Sulfate, bots. oz. 34.50 - 35.61

Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate)
- n-Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
- tanks, works lb. .30 - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

2,2-Dichloroethyl, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - .14½
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
- tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
- technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
- tanks, works lb. .12 - —

Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .37 - —
- anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
- ½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
- ¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
- solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
- l.c.l. same basis lb. .16¾ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. 13¾ - —
- synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08 - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —

Nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb lots, lb. 1.28 - 1.35

Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots. 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
- 75 cc, hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
- tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —

95-96%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¼ - —
- tanks frt alld lb. .11¼ - —

99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½ - —
- tanks frt alld lb. .11½ - —

synthetic, 85-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —

95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —

99%, dms, c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
- tanks dlvd lb. .11½ - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truck load, works lb. 45½ - —
- less than truckload, works lb. .46 - —
- tanks, works lb. .42¾ - —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .74 - .90

Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l lb. .41 - —
- l.c.l. lb. .43 - —

Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
- tanks, works lb. .34 - —

Butyrate, works lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane)

Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
- smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80

vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .69 - .72
- smaller lots lb. .72 - .81

Chloride, tech., cyl., c.l., works. lb. .20 - .22
- dms., c.l, same basis lb. .18 - .20
- tanks same basis lb 10 - —

USP, bots., cyls lb. .22 - .24

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 2.71 - 3.45

Ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .42½ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .40½ - —

Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40

Iodide, cbys., works lb 3.30 - —

Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and le s than truckload works lb .50½ - —

Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 15.85 - —

Nitrite (see Ether nitrous).

Oenanthate, dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.50

Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.

Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)

Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
- 40% available SiO. dms. works, lb. .54½ - —

N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —

Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)

N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
- l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52 - —
- tanks, frt. alld. lb. .50 - —

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l. lb. .19½ - .20¼
- l.c.l. lb. .20½ - .21¼
- tanks lb. .18½ - —

Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¼ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —

Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.

Glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .16¼ - —
- l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
- tanks, same basis lb. .14½ - —

Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —

Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½ - —
- Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .19½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½ - —

Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½ - —
- Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼ - —
- tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —

Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —

Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .20½ - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½ - —
- tanks, dlvd. lb. .16¼ - —

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine 83-86%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .46 - —
- l.c.l., dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .47 - —
- tanks, dlvd. E., basis 100% lb. .44 - —

N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —

Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.75 - 7.30
- smaller lots lb 7.35 - 7.40

Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.50

Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.40 - 3.15

Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .13 - .15

F

Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00

Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works ton. 11.75 - 12.50

Pottery, bgs. ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
- bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 - 20.00

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .11 - —
- Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .10½ - —
- Indian, light, bgs lb. .11 - —
- Levant, light, bgs lb. .14 - —

Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .07 - —

Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
- l.c.l., works lb. .08¾ - —
- solut., USP IX, cbys lb. .16 - —
- djns. lb. .17 - —

Cacodylate, NF, bots. lb. 13.00 - 14.00

Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —

indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
- l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25

42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, lb. 7.25 - 8.25

tanks, frt. equald., basis 100% 100 lbs. 3.25 - —

USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07½ - .09

Citrate, gran., dms lb. .86 - —

Glycerophosphate, NF, powd. lb. 4.75 - 4.85

Hydrophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —

Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73

Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾ - —

Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .85 - .87

Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs. lb. .64 - .65

Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms. lb. .78 - .81

Resinate, 6.75% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —

Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —

Sulfate ferric, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 - 33.75
- l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 - 40.75

ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).

USP, cryst., bbls., dms. lb. .09½ - .10

THIS IS **MERCHANTS**

This is Reinhold J. Spatta, District Manager of our Cincinnati office and Sales Manager of our Laundry and Dry Cleaning Division. For 21 years, Mr. Spatta has been with Merchants in New York, Kansas City, Milwaukee, and Cincinnati. He lives by the slogan "Our customer is King."

Mr. Spatta is a director of the Cincinnati Sales Executive Club, and a member of the Cincinnati Drug & Chemical Association.

The Cincinnati branch of Merchants was started in 1942. Seven salesmen cover Ohio, eastern Kentucky, West Virginia and eastern and southern Indiana. Four trucks insure prompt service and delivery in this territory. Substantial stocks of a variety of chemicals are always on hand. Merchants' own tanks permit handling of acid orders of any size.

Sales Offices & Warehouses: Chicago Cincinnati Denver Louisville Milwaukee Minneapolis New York Omaha

Stock Points: Albuquerque Aurora, Ill. Erwin, Tenn. S. Norwalk, Conn.

ACIDS • ALKALIS • FUNGICIDES • SURFACTANTS
CHLORINATED SOLVENTS • LAUNDRY COMPOUNDS
EMULSIFIERS • CHEMICAL SPECIALTIES
DRY ICE • SOAPS

SERVICE THROUGH CHEMICALS MERCO

MERCHANTS CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.
Distributors of industrial chemicals for over a quarter century

Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
green, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .59 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .30½ .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb .25½ 28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .68 - .87
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal.34.00 -35 00
Oregon, bbls. gal. No prices.
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, domestic, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.137.00 -138.50
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.132.00 -133.00
Fluorspar, dom., acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton.60 00 - —
ceramic grade, 93-95% CaF_2, grd., bulk, c.l., mine ton.57 50 - —
85-92% CaF_2, grad., bulk, c.l., mine ton.47 00 - —
metallurgical grade, briquets, pellets, 65%, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.34.00 - —
lump, 59-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40 00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40.00 - —
80-85% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.40 00 -41 00
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mine ton.42 00 - —
70% or better, effective CaF_2, bulk c.l., mine ton.43 00 - —
Formaldehyde, NF, (inhibited), dms., c.l., works, E lb. .056 - —
l.c.l., works E lb. .071 - —
tanks, works E lb. .0420- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- —

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England Eastern New York N. J. Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

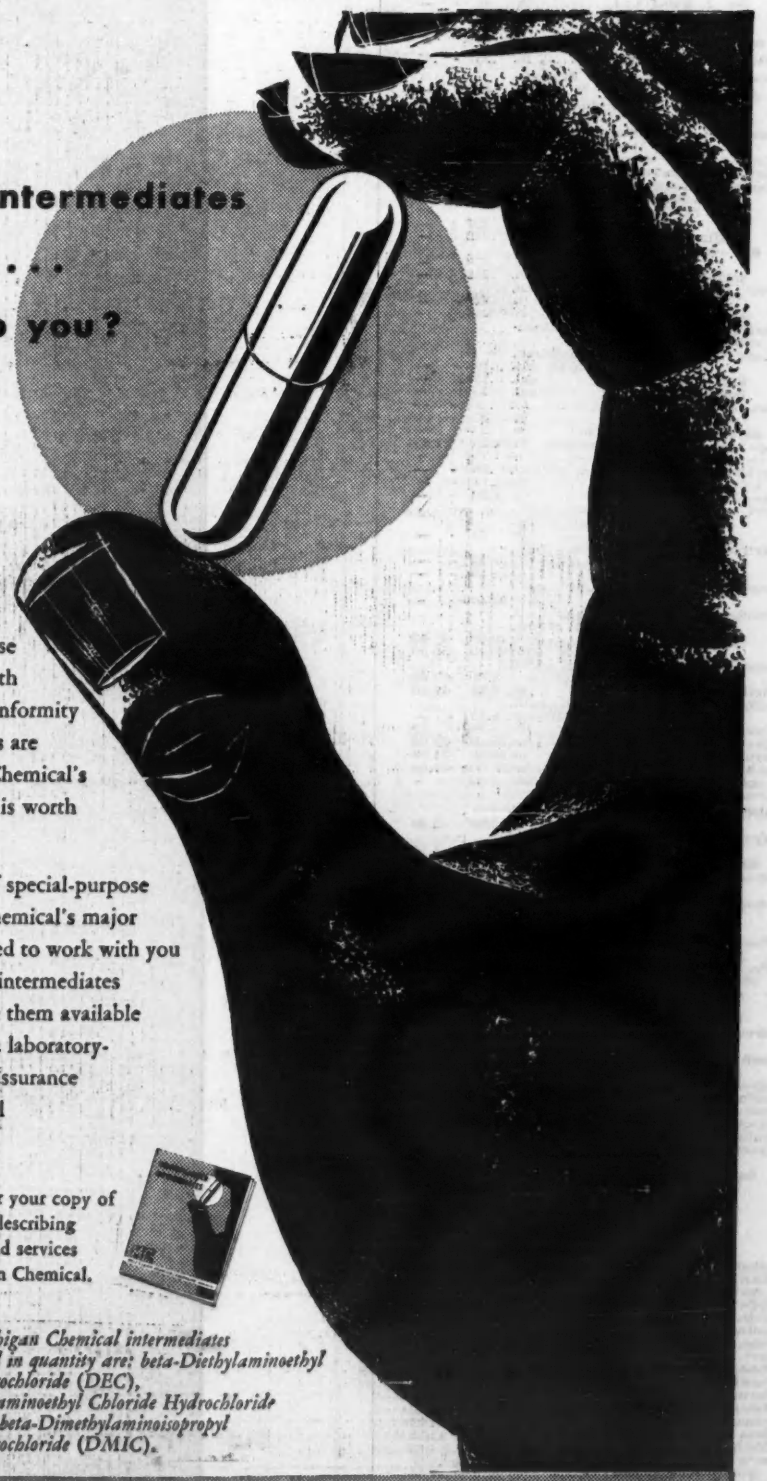
Flaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark bls lb .60 .61
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., mines ton.21.25 - —
Georgia mines, c.l. ton.17.00 -18 00
Illinois mines, c.l. ton.19.00 - —
Texas mines, c.l. ton.16.00 - —
spent, f.o.b. shipt. pt., c.l. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
imported, bgs. c.l. ton.42.00 - —
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .115 - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - 15½
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gasoline, tanks, refy., ex tax, Arkansas, 84 octane gal. .11375- —
Group 3, 84 octane gal. .1075- .11375
Gulf coast, 83 octane gal. .10375-.11375
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane gal. .1345- .143
Penn., western U. S. motor, 80 octane gal. .1375- .1415
natural, group 3, 26-70 octane gal. .05 - —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, fib dms., c.l. lb. .52 - —
150 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .63 - —
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 200 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .69 - —
225 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .72 - —
275 Bloom test, fib. dms., c.l. lb. .79 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .28 - .29
Gentian, root, bls lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .23
powd., bbls., bxs lb .23 - 24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.20
standard, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.75
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 1.45 - 3.20
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bls lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls lb. .24 - .25
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. No prices
No. 2, bgs lb. No prices
No. 3, bgs lb. .20 - —
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .16 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .23 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd. see Sodium sulphate)
Glue, bone, extracted, 66 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
66 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .23½- —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .24½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .25 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .28 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., d.vd lb. 18½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
133 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
Glue, bone, renderers' 100 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
122-149 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
150-177 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33½- —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .44 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, dlvd. lb. .20 Nom.
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .18 Nom.
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycerine, ref., USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
synth., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal 30% dms. c.l. works lb 18½- —
l.c.l. works lb 19 - —
tanks works lb 18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz.22 50 -23 00
acid-yellow bots oz. 20 50 -20 50
Golden seal root, NF, tested, b's lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 -3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms ex whse lb. .06 09½
crystalline 80-90%, powd. bgs., fib dms., ex whse lb. .19 .21½
90-92% powd., bgs. fib dms., ex whse lb 21 .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs. fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No 2, 90-95%, bgs. fib dms., ex whse lb .29 .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05¾- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .06½- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .07¾ Nom.
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
Green, brilliant (thioflavin, toner, molybdated PMA kgs. works lb 5 10 - —
tungstated PTMA kgs. works lb. 6.20 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis. lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis. lb. 40 - —
45-49%, bbls. same basis. lb. 43 - —
50%, bbls. same basis lb. 48 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt alld lb. 1.00 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .39¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb 4.80 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .44 - —
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, dms., tins lb. 2.10 2.15
liquid, NF, dms., cbys lb. 2.30 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 3.45
Gum, accroides (see Gum, yacca).
Acaroid
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .16¼- .16½
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .20 .23
Asafetida (see A)
Asphaltum (see A)
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb .38 .42
Camphor (see C)
Cellulose, bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more works, frt alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 2, bgs lb. .17 - .19
No. 3, bgs lb. .15 - .16½
Manila, C, bgs lb. .35 - .38
CBB, bgs. lb. .26 - .28
DBB, bgs. lb. .24 - .26
DK, bgs lb. .16 - .18
dust, bgs lb. .11 - .12½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .15 - .18
WS, bgs lb. .32 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .22 - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .30 - .32
seeds, bgs lb. .15 - .17
sorts, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .20 - .22
nubs, bgs. lb. .31 - .34
Dammar, Batavia, A E. cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs. lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08½- .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14½- .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13 - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, bgs lb. .33 - .37



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We invite you to send for your copy of "Specialized Intermediates," describing the materials, facilities and services available at Michigan Chemical.

*Typical Michigan Chemical intermediates being produced in quantity are: beta-Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DEC), beta-Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMC), and beta-Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride (DMIC).

MC

MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION Saint Louis, Michigan

Gum, Dammar, Singapore—Lead Nitrate

Gum, dammar, Singapore, No. 1, bgs.			
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.38 -	.40
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.26 -	.30
dust, bgs	lb.	.16 -	.17
seeds, bgs	lb.	.16½ -	.17
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va	lb.	.20 -	.22
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16 -	.16½
Karaya, NF, powd. No. 1, bbls	lb	.30	.35
No 2, bbls	lb	.24	.28
No. 3, bbls	lb.	.20	—
Kauri, bgs	lb.	.30	.50
Locust bean powd. bgs	lb	.30	.32
Myrrh, cs.	lb.	.35 -	.40
Opium (see O)			
Olibanum siftings, cs	lb.	.15 -	.20
tears, cs.	lb.	.22 -	.30
Red (see Gum, yucca).			
Rosin (see R).			
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).			
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs	lb.	2.65 -	2.90
No. 2, cs	lb.	2.45 -	2.50
No. 3, cs	lb.	1.60 -	1.70
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.25 -	1.35
Yucca, bgs	lb.	.06 -	.09
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper bags, trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C	ton.	20.30 -	—
Terra alba, domestic, same basis, works, N. Y. C.	ton.	19.00 -	—
	ton.	16.00 -	—
imported, English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C.	ton	55.00 -	—
ex warehouse	ton.	60.00 -	62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs	lb	28	.32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	3.25 -	3.75
Hellebore root dom green, bls	lb	55	.65
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls. l.c.l.	lb	47 -	—
No 2, bbls. l.c.l.	lb	43 -	—
No 3, bbls. l.c.l.	lb	41 -	—
No 4, bbls. l.c.l.	lb	.39 -	—
No 5, bbls., l.c.l.	lb	37 -	—
paste No 1 bbls. l.c.l.	lb	20½ -	—
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.35 -	.45
Heptane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.14¾ -	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.14¾ -	—
Hesperidin methylchalcone, bots., works	lb	50.00 -	—
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb	2.60 -	—
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).			
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-lb lots or more, Perth Amboy or N Y C.	lb.	232 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.242 -	—
fine, dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, same basis	lb	239	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.249 -	—
USP., dms., 500 lb. lots or more, same basis	lb	.40½ -	—
smaller lots same basis	lb	.41½ -	—
Hexamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).			
Hexane industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J	gal.	.19 -	—
Baytown, Tex	gal.	.15½ -	—
Borger, Tex	gal.	.15½ -	—
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.34½ -	—
c.l., works	lb	.35 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.33 -	—
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde dms	lb	2.25	2.50
Salicylate dms	lb	1.75	—
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17 -	—
tanks dlvd	lb	.14 -	—
Hexyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works	lb	71 -	—
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	14.00 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd.	lb	14.50 -	—
Histamine diphosphate USP bots	kilo	450.00 -	—
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works.	kilo.	80.00	85.00
1-5 kilo lots works	kilo.	90.00	95.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots	oz.	9.35	10.60
Methylbromide, USP, bots	oz.	9.75	10.60
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton.		6.75 -	—
Horehound herb, bls	lb.	.16 -	.19
Hydrastine bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	31.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	35.00	37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots	bot	1.95	—
Hydrastis see Goldenseal.			
Hydrazine, free base, ref. dms., Niagara Falls	lb	3.00	3.30
Hydrate 100% ref dms Niagara Falls	lb	1.75	1.95
85%, ref. dms., same basis	lb.	1.35 -	1.55
Hydrobromide dms. fib cns. works	lb	.30	.40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., c.l., works	lb.	.45 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	.60
Fluoride, anhyd., cyls., works	lb.	.27½ -	.29
tanks, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Peroxide bbls dlvd	lb	0.24	.08
35%, cbys., dlvd	lb.	.228 -	—
dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.209 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.213 -	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.201 -	—
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls dms.	lb	98	1.00
tech dms., c.l. frt equald	lb	77	—
l.c.l frt equald	lb	88	—
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	5.10 -	6.00
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine.)			
Hyoscyamine, bots	oz.	15.75	16.00
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	11.00	12.00
Sulfate, bots	oz.	10.50	11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52 -	—
liquid No 1 bbls. l.c.l.	lb	.35 -	—
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27 -	—

I

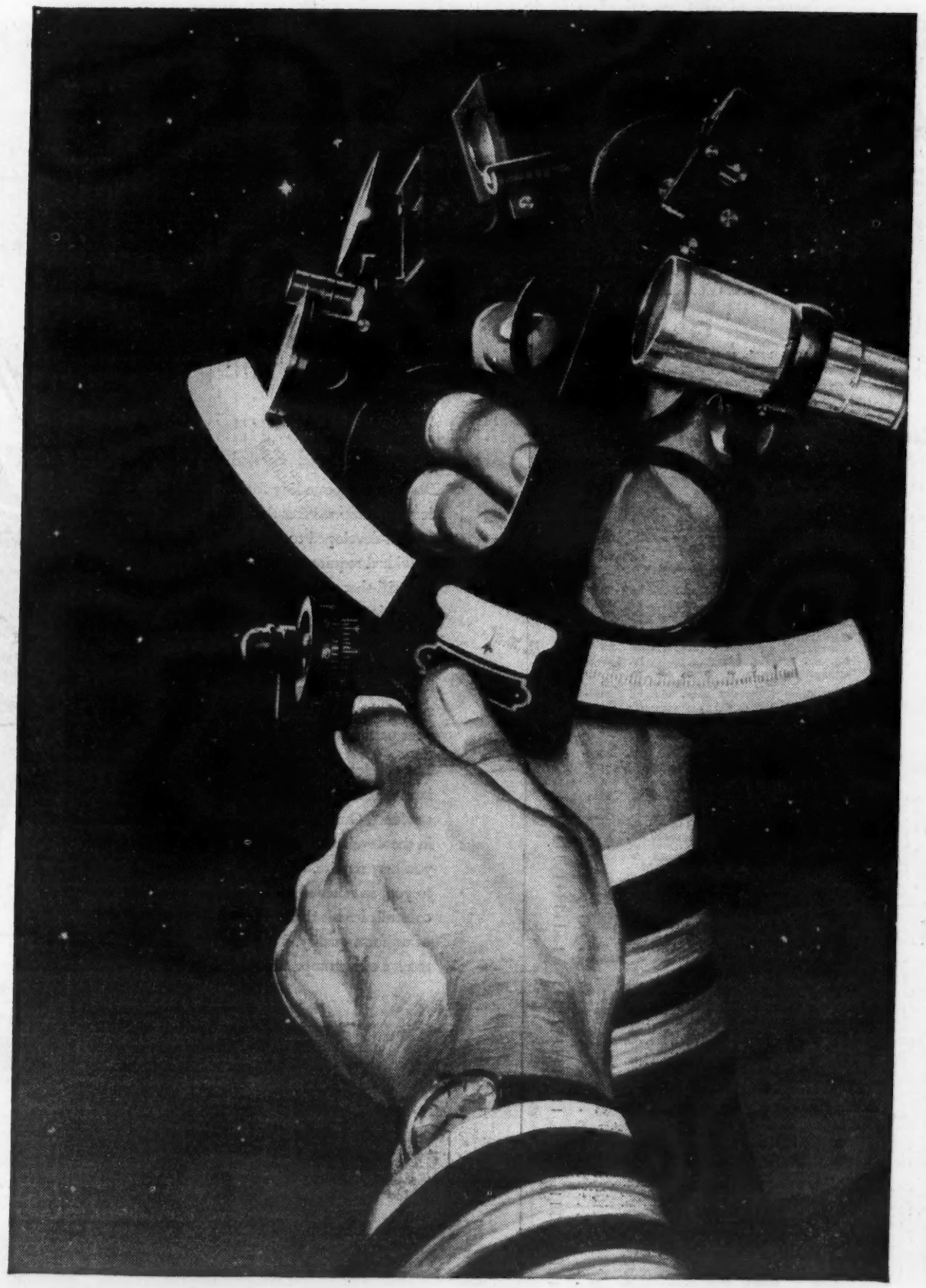
Ichthammol, NF, dms	lb.	.60 -	.75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).			
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar 1171 indigo synthetic).			
Indole, CP, bots	lb.	17.00	21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd	lb	5.00	—
dms., dlvd.	lb	4.50	4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)			
Iodine, crude bgs	lb	1.30 -	—
resublimed, USP, bots., jars	lb	2.55 -	—
Iodochlorohydroxyquin USP dms	lb	3.90	—
Iodoform NF dms, kgs	lb	4.90	5.00
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	3.95 -	8.25
Beta cns	lb	4.30	11.25
Methyl std., dms., cns	lb	3.80	4.65
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	6.25 -	6.50
powd., bbls., bxs	lb	6.75 -	7.00
Irish moss bleached prime, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).			
Isoborneol, cns	lb.	1.25 -	1.70
Isobornyl acetate cns	lb	.35	.95
Formate dms	lb	80	—
Propionate, dms	lb	1.15	1.45

K

Kaolin (see also Clay, China).			
NF, powd. fib. dms	lb	.06 -	.16½
colloidal fib cms	lb	.15	.15½
Kerosene, tanks, refy., Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w.	gal.	.095 -	—
California, 40-43 s.g., w w	gal.	.138	.148
Gulf ports, 40-43 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.095 -	.0975
N. Y. Harbor, 43-44 s.g. w.w.	gal.	.11 -	—
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w	gal.	.09125-	.10
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w.	gal.	.1145-	.1205
Kola nuts, bgs	lb	.12 -	—

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.18 -	—
edible, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots works	lb.	.24 -	—
2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	24¾ -	—
200-1,800-lb. lots, works	lb.	.25¼ -	—
Edible lactose in fib. dms., 1c higher.			
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.29 -	—
2,000-lb lots, works	lb	29¾ -	—
200-1,800-lb lots works	lb	30¼ -	—
USP lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.			
Lady's slipper root, bls	lb	1.70	1 75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.36 -	.38
USP, anhydrous, dms., works	lb.	.33 -	—
hydrous, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago	lb.	.1700	Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20 -	.23
Lauryl chloride, distilled, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.74 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.75 -	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., c.l. or truckload	lb.	.65½ -	—
Lavender flowers, medium, bls	lb.	.55	.60
ordinary, bls	lb.	.16	.20
select, bls	lb.	.50	—
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.22 -	—
gran bbls.	lb.	.23 -	—
gran. obls	lb.	.23 -	—
powd., bbls	lb.	.23 -	—
NF cryst., gran., powd	lb.	.31	.39
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more	lb.	.27½ -	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.28½ -	—
1-lb bas., c.l.	lb.	.43½ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42½ -	—
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.14¾ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾ -	—
Carbonate (see Lead, white).			
Chloride dms	lb.	.45 -	—
Iodide, NF V jars	lb.	3.82 -	—
Linoleate, fused, 26.5%, dms	lb.	.32½ -	—
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y.	lb.	.12½ -	—
St. Louis	lb.	.1230-	—
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.32¼ -	—
10,000-20,000-lb. lots same basis	lb.	.33¼ -	—
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis	lb.	.33¾ -	—
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis.	lb.	.34¼ -	—
Prices ex whse. Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.			
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1365-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1415-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd	lb.	.17½ -	—
24% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.23¾ -	—
solid, 37% Pb. dms., dlvd	lb.	.31¼ -	—
Nitrate, bbls	lb.	.22¼ -	—



Lead oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .29¾ - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .32¾ - —
60% PbO dms. works lb. .31¾ - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .45 - .47
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½ - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb 48 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ton lots lb. .54 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white; basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., lb. .16 - —
24% Pb, dms. lb. .21½ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .15¼ - .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - .18¾
basic sulfate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., works, lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½ - .17½
unbleached, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - .16½

dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .23 - .40
powd., bbls. lb. .34 - .43
Root, whole, bbls lb. .06 - .12
gran., bbls. lb. .12 - .17
powd., bbls. lb. .10 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾ - .07
Lime, agricultural, bulk, works ton.14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime) lump pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11 50 - —
Austin, Texas ton 9 50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa ton 11 50 - —
Duluth, Minn. ton.12.50 - —
El Paso Texas ton 14 00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 12 50 - —
Hannibal Mo ton 10 00 - —
Keystone Ala ton.10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton.10.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 12.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.00 - —
Los Angeles, Cal ton.25 10 -26 84
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.75 - —
Nelson, Ariz. ton.14.50 -23.65
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -13 00
Reddick, Fla ton 13.50 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.10.25 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton.15.50 - —

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass ton.15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N Y ton 16 00 - —
Cedar Hollow Pa ton.14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill. ton 15 00 - —
Duluth, Minn ton 14.00 - —
El Paso, Texas ton.17.50 - —
Engle, W Va ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 13.00 - —
Lee, Mass ton 15.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 13.50 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 13.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton.14.00 - —
Mosher, Mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12.75 - —
Quincy, Ill. ton.10.00 -12.00
Reddick, Fla ton.16 00 - —
Scotrock, Ala ton.13.50 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 12.25 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 15.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 14.50 - —
York, Pa ton.14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 17 00 - —
Austin, Texas ton.13.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 17 50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11 00 - —
Minn. ton.15.00 - —

A dependable course to steer by...

Like the North Star—whose position is changeless—some companies are *known* for dependability . . . Their high standards and integrity single them out.

In business, these qualities in any firm you deal with contribute to your success in charting the progress of your own.

All this involves a relationship that transcends the mere filling of orders . . . with good materials . . . on time.

Since the turn of the century, many men at the helm of businesses, big and small, have put complete trust in the integrity of Canco.

Needing new and better containers for their products, they have looked to Canco's unequaled variety of technical skills, research, and services . . . its quick, sure solutions to special problems . . . its experience and facilities that no other manufacturer can match.

If you pack your products in containers, your course is clear. You'll be ahead if you . . .

Go first to the people who are first!

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY

CANCO

New York, Chicago, San Francisco; Hamilton, Canada

Canco offers you the finest full line of paint, putty and turp cans available anywhere. Through the years Canco, in cooperation with your industry, has helped you *sell* in all markets more efficiently, more effectively.

Lime, spray, paper bags, Duluth, Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14 00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton.13.50 - —
Lee, Mass ton 17 00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton 15 00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton 16 00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton 16 00 - —
Menominee, Mich ton 14 00 - —
Mosher, mo. ton.13.00 - —
North Tazewell, Va ton 12 75 - —
Reddick, Fla. ton.16 00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 12 25 - —
Scotrock, Ala. ton.13 50 - —
Winooski, Vt ton 17 00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 16 50 - —
York, Pa ton 15 50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime ammonia nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite)
Limestone grd ngs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 5.95 6.70
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5 30 7.10
Linalyl acetate ex bois de rose 90 92%, dms lb. 5.35 6.25
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 6.75 7.15
Lindane 25% formulation, dealers, cns., works lb 2.20 —
dms., works lb. 2.10 —
99% tech., dealers, dms., works, lb 2 75 3.35
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb .34 .35
without leaves bls lb .40 .41
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.74.00 Nom.
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.70.00 - —
Litharge, comm'l, powd, bbls, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb 1.62 1.67
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb 2.10 2.75
Carbonate, tech., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. 1.22 1.28
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.60 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots lb. 2.15 - —
ton lots lb. 2.20 - —
less ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb 12.00 -14.00
Hydroxide, monohydrate, ton lots, dms lb. 1.10 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 1.60 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .08¼ .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb 18½ - —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.145.00 -140.00

M

Mace, Sinaw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.35 - 1.38
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb. 1.30 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., cns, works lb .32 34½
synth., rubber grade, light bgs., works lb. .23 .25
extra light, works lb. .31 - —
USP, light, cns lb .34 .38
heavy, bbls lb .36 .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .10½ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¾ - —
kgs, c.l., frt. equald lb .12 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¼ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¾ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .— - —

Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N J except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucestershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald with N Y C on all other destinations.

Chloride, anhyd., 93-98%, lump, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.55.00 -105.00
hydrous, flake, bgs., c.l., works, ton.50.00 - —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
l.c.l., bgs ton.55.00 -105.00
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb 25½ 30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb 46 47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb .27 —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .46 - .48
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Sulfate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .43
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W of Rockies, 1½c. higher
Mandrake root, bls lb. .32 - .34
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .14 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, paper bgs., gross for net, works ton.88.00 - —
paper-lined burlap bgs., works ton.91.50 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, $3 per ton higher.

Manganese Gluconate—Morpholine

Manganese gluconate, dms..... lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite NF dms lb 2.00 —
Linoleate, liquid 4.35% Mn. dms. lb. .30½- —
solid precip 8.2% Mn. bbls lb. .33¼- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East ..... lb. .31½- —
Naphthenate, liquid 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 — —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. 21¾- —
precip., dms lb. 24½- —
Stearate cns c.l lb. .33 —
l.c.l. lb. .39 - .40
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S E ton 80.50 —
l.c.l., dlvd S E ton 87.50 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb. .24¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 71.00 -72.00
So. American 30% tannin c.l. ex dock ton 54.00 -59.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works ..... lb. .46 - .43
Melamine, cns, ton lots, works lb .33 —
500 to 2,000 lb lots, works lb .33½ —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. ..... gram. .06 - .03½
Menthol, natural USP Brazilian cs lb. 5.15 - 5.25
Japanese, cs lb. 11.00 - —
synthetic USP, racemic, cns lb 4.95 —
Methyl salicylate, tins lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib dms, ton lots, works, frt alld lb .38 —
less ton lots, same basis lb .40 —

Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulphide, bgs., fib dms, ton lots, works, frt alld lb. .49 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 —
Mercuric bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib, dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. ..... lb. 6.47 - —
yellow NF fib dms lb 6.72 - —
Oxide, red NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP fib dms lb 4.64 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitated, USP).
Metal, 76 lbs. per flask, net flask 195.00 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .1150- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works ..... lb. .95 - 1.25
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Amonophenol)
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metacresol (see m-Cresol).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see m-Tolyenediamine)
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms c.l. frt alld gal 78 —
l.c.l. frt alld ..... gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt alld ..... gal. .70 —
Prices on natural methanol W of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, dms., dlvd ..... gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .49 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... gal. .32 - —

Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib dms., frt alld 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97% fib dms same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms cs., frt. alld lb. .61 .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dvld. zone 1 lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, zone 1, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- —

Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.

Acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E ..... gal. .66½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E gal. .72¼- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... gal. .54½- —

Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory in all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory in all States West of those four.

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload works lb. .45½- —
less than truckload works lb. .46 - —
tanks, works lb. .42¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, cns. ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .53 - .65
Bromide, jobbers cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61

Methyl cellulose, special, vis. (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .85 - —
smaller lots, frt alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., alld lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust., cyl., frt. equald., lb. .21 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd lb. .40 - .42
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .57 —
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Pyridine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —
Formate, refd., dms ..... lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity works lb .08 —
tanks works lb. .07 —
Heptin carbonate, bots ..... lb. 33.00 -42.00
Isobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .13 - —
Lactate, dms, c.l., works lb .35 —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, frt. equald., with Belle, W. Va., and Arlington, N. J lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks same basis lb .35 —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns. lb. 3.60 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots lb 2.10 2.20
fib dms lb 1.90 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms. lb. 5.44 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms ..... lb. .53 - —
cns., 50 lbs ..... lb. .58 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots. gm. .79 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 - —
Methylene blue, kegs, 100-lb. lots, frt adjusted lb 3.25 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.40 3.60
Chloride, industrial, dms. c.l., dlvd. E lb. 13½ —
Methylionone, A, cns ..... lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns ..... lb 7.50 9.55
prime cns ..... lb 4.55 6.40
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-ground, mosite, bgs. c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. Alld., E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —

Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W of Rockies, 1c. higher.

Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .12½- .16
spray, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .15 - .16¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l., ... lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. ..... lb. .30 - .32½
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, teed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - —
New York ..... gal. .11½- —
Molybdenum metal, 98% Mo powd., kgs lb 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.40 - —
technical, kgs. works, basis Mo content lb 1.15 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —

Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c higher.

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb 28 —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .31 - —
Monoethylanilin (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., basis 100%. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns ..... oz 12.40 12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns ..... oz 9.85 10.00
Hydrobromide, cns ..... oz 9.90 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns ..... oz 9.90 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns ..... oz 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .53¾- —

Titanox® helps make experts out of amateurs

TITANOX white titanium dioxide pigments play an important part in the booming "do-it-yourself" market. For example, TITANOX imparts glistening whites or bright tints, along with unequalled hiding power, to flat wall paints . . . seems to make expert painters out of amateurs.

Whether for indoor or outdoor paints, TITANOX white pigments contribute to the delight of the "do-it-yourself" people—in beauty, durability, and permanence. If you're aiming for the home-owner's market, there's no better starting point for your formulations than TITANOX white pigments.

Consult our Technical Service Department for assistance with your paint formulation problems. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Atlanta 2; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

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the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. No stocks.
synthetic, ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb lots cns lb 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Dutch yellow, bgs lb. .10½- .11
English, yellow, bgs lb. .11 - .12
Montana, Oriental, bgs lb. .12 - —
yellow bgs. lb. .09 - —
Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 47.00 -48.50
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 -63.00
ordinary, bgs., ex dock ton. 43.00 -44.00
extract, Indian, solid 53% tannin, ex dock, plus duty lb. .07¼- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene crude, dom. 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .045 - —
78° dms., c.l., same basis lb. .050 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0615- —
tanks, same basis lb. .05 - —
imported, 78°, large lots lb. .0335- .035
refined, industrial, dom., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers,, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, resublimed, dms., works, lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb. 50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., bbls., works, lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Neomycin fib dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gm. 1.20 - —
Nepheline syenite glass 24 mesh, bulk, works ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh bulk, works, N Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nepheline syenite in bgs. $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate bbls., dlvd lb. .75 - .83¼
Carbonate, bbls. dlvd lb. .71 - .78
Chloride, bbls. dlvd lb. .37 - .45
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt alld. lb. .64 - .65
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works. lb. .60 - —
Nitrate, bbls works lb. .35 - .37
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .69 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- .37
Nicotinamide USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted. kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .50½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .53½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.
2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene, dms lb. .20 - .21
4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies. lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, 37-40.8% N, basis 100% ton. 128.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage bulk, works unit-ton. 3.50 - 4.40
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.75 + .50
Nitromethane, dms. l.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .30 - .30¾
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- .31¼
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs. lb. .36 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .45 Nom.
Nutmeg, East Indian, whole, cs. lb. .39 - .40
shrivels, bgs. lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

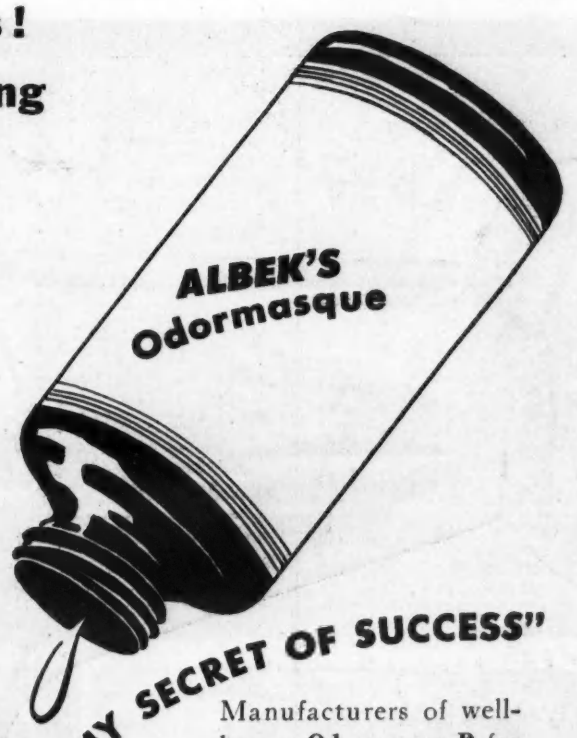
Octane, industrial, tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —
1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22¾- —
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 2.05 - 2.55
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.00 - 3.40
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Angelica root, bots lb. 70.00 -120.00
seed, bots lb. 56.00 -95.00
Anilin (see A).
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .50
Avocado, cns lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. No stocks.
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.45 - 1.90
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb 1.45 2.25
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 2.90 - 6.00
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 10.75 -13.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.75 - 2.00
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 2.50 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil dms. lb. 3.95 - 4.25
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Oil, bone, dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns lb. 2.00 - —
redist., USP, cns lb. 2.55 - 3.00
Calamus, bots lb. 16.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .26 - .40
white, dms lb. .22 - .35
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.50 -10.25
rectified, cns. lb. 12.50 -13.75
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin)
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 2.65 - 3.30
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 41.00 -45.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP)
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. lb. .2150- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l., lb. .2260- —
l.c.l. lb. .2310- —
tanks lb. .2160- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .2110- —
l.c.l. lb. .2160- —
tanks lb. .2010- —
hydrogenated, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .2550- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. lb. .1825- —
tanks lb. .1675- —
sulphonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .13½- .14
75%, dms., l.c.l lb. .17 - .17½
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .1525- .1550
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .1300- —
l.c.l. lb. .1350- —
tanks lb. .1700- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
tanks lb. .1850- —
Cedarleaf, cns., dms lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Celery seed, bots lb. 15.50 -21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 185.00-280.00
Chaulmoogra NF cns. d.oa. lb. .55 .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots lb. 30.50 -34.25
leaf, cns lb 1.25 3.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) lb. No stocks.
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms lb. .70 - 1.00
Java, true, dms lb. .70 .80
Java-type, cns lb. .75 - .93
Clove, USP, cns., dms lb. 4.20 - 5.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y lb. .13¾- —
Pac. Coast lb. .13¾- —
refined (Cochin type tax incl ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .24 - —
deodorized tax incl non ret. dms., c.l lb. .26¼- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms lb. .09½- .10
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.55 1.65
Copaiba, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots lb. 16.50 -22.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .13½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .06¾- —
refined, salad, dms lb. .18 - .18½
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Costus, bots. oz. 9.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .12¾- —
Valley lb. .12¾- —
Texas lb. .12½ Nom.
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis, lb. .02 - —
refd., salad, dms. lb. .18¼- .18½
tanks lb. .16¾- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar)
Croton, cns. lb. 4.30 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns lb. 5.50 6.00
Cumin, bots., cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Cypress, bots. lb. 5.50 —
Degras (see D).

Scents mean dollars!

Specialists in masking unpleasant odors

Submit your particular problem, preferably with sample of your product.

We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.



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NAME_____

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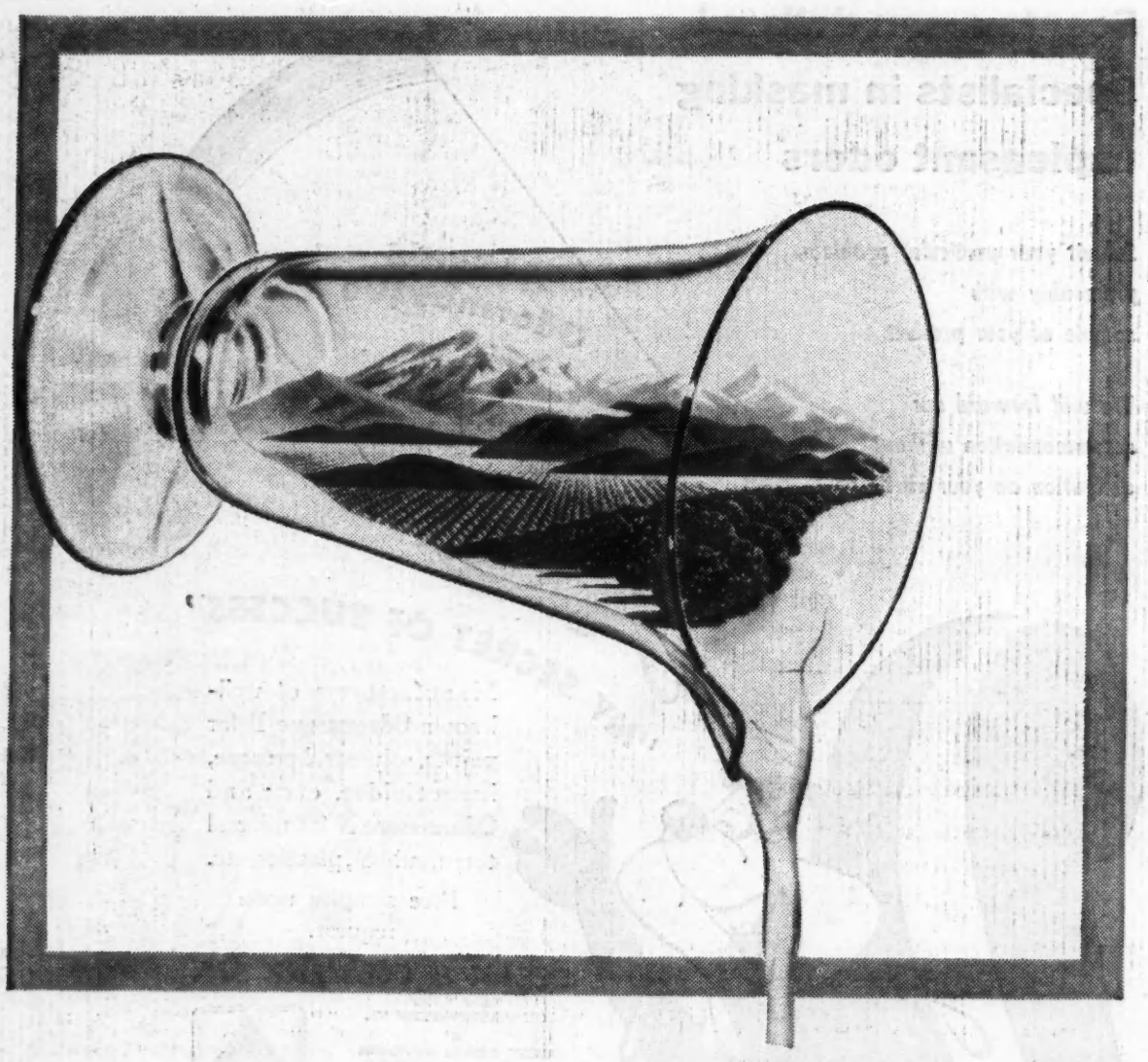
Oil, Dillseed—Orthoaminobiphenyl

Oil, dillseed, bots ..... lb. 2.80 - 4.25
Dillweed, dom., dms., bots .... lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Dip (see D)
Erigeron, cns. ..... lb 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF rectified 70-80%, dms lb. .60 - .95
80-90%, dms ..... lb. .75 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb 2.65 - 3.10
Fish, refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .1450- .1550
kettle-bodied, dms. ..... lb. .1630- .1730
light-pressed, dms. ..... lb. .1300- .1400
tanks ..... lb. .11½- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm. dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gm., dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
500,000 A units per gm., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuse, (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots ..... oz. 6.00 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Oil, geranium, Algerian, cns .... lb.10.00 -10.75
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.10.75 -13.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots ..... lb.11.00 -15.00
Grapefruit, dms ..... lb. 2.70 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13½- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms .. lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
twice rectified bots lb 3.60 - 7.00
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots . lb. 2.70 - 4.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .50
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel leaf, dms. cns. ..... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.75
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns. ..... lb 2.50 - 4.50
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 5.60 - 7.25
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb. 6.40 - 7.60
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms .. lb. 7.10 - 7.50
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 7.00 -10.00
terpeneless bots ..... lb.32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.50 - 2.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns lb. 5.25 - 6.50
West Indian, cns ..... lb. 5.40 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb 7.75 - 8.50
terpeneless, bots ..... lb.29.50 -100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. .. lb. .1695- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1740- .1770
tankcar, f.o.b. Minneapolis .... lb. .1420- .1460
New York ..... lb. .1540- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1575- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb higher.
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.45 - 4.25
Oil, mandarin, Floridian, dms .... lb. 2.75 - 5.35
Italian, cns ..... lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Atlantic Coast .. lb. .06 Nom.
Gulf ports ..... lb. .07½- Nom.
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms ..... lb. .16½ Nom.
synthetic, cns. dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms., lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms. ..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb.165.00 -250.00
petale, bots. ..... lb.38.50 -150.00
Nutmeg, USP dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb 2.85 - 3.65
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.60 - 3.65
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms ..... lb. .74 - 1.05
Oiticica, liquid, dms ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks ..... lb. .17 - —
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .18½ Nom.
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb 8.00 —
Olive, edible, dms., duty paid lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .40 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .64 - 1.25
Messina, cns ..... lb. 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb. 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots. ..... lb.100.00 -150.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Palm, clarified, dms. ..... lb. .13 - —
Kernel, tankcars ..... lb. .16½ Nom.
Palmarosa, cns ..... lb. 5.00 - 8.75
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F tanks, East Coast refinery gal .14 —
Patchouli, dms. ..... lb. 7.50 - 9.25
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Oil, peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills ..... lb. .17¾- —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .23 - .23¼
tanks ..... lb. .21½- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.40
Peppermint, natural, dms ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.35
redist., USP, dms ..... lb. 5.85 - 7.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, S. American, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.35 - 2.75
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .7½- —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .76½- —
ex whse. ..... gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .143 - .153
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16¾- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).
Rice bran., clarif., dms ..... lb. .16½- .16¾
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Rose natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.55.00 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .60 - .70
Rue, bots ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.80
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atlantic coast. lb. .17¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15¾- —
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb.20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 6.50 - 8.25
Spanish, cns ..... lb .90 - 1.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 9.15 -11.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No stocks.
Sassafras, artificial, dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.00
natural Brazilian (See Oil, cedrela cymbarum)
domestic, USP, cns., dms .. lb. 1.70 - 2.25
Savin, cns ..... lb. 2.75 —
Savory, cns ..... lb No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .35 - —
tanks, works ..... lb 23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb.29.50 -31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .12½- —
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .03½- —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .16⅞- .17⅛
tanks ..... lb. .15⅞- —
clarified, alkali, dms ..... lb. .16⅞- .16⅞
tanks ..... lb. .14⅞- —
salad, dms ..... lb. .17⅞- .17⅞
tanks ..... lb. .15⅞- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - 6.55
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, dms. lb. .15¾- .16¼
tankcars ..... lb. .14 - —
natural winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1475- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1300- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb 2.00 - 3.00
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works .... lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07
tanks, works ..... lb. .05 - .05½
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .13½- .13¾
Tansy, dms. ..... lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .42½- —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .50½- —
whse ..... lb. .0678- —
tanks, works ..... gal. .33½- —
rectified, NF, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .90 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... gal. 1.00 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns. ..... lb 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼- .25¾
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .23 - —
domestic mills ..... lb. .23½- .24
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms .... lb. .20 - .43
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.15.00 -19.50
Haitian, cns. ..... lb.12.25 -21.00
Java, cns. ..... lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms ..... gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., f.o.b., N. Y. gal. .51½- .54⅛
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58⅛
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59⅛
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65⅛
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68⅛
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71⅛
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP 200-210 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb 7.15 -14.50
Southern, cns ..... lb 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, cade).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 5.25 - 8.25
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots .... lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar bots ..... lb No stocks.
Oleostearin, bbls. ..... lb. .12 Nom.
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns ..... lb 21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns ..... lb 21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium (lithopone, blns. frt. alld. E. of Rockies .. lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N. C., E of Miss. R., include Davenport, Iowa, and N. C. E of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are 1½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport: 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn.; Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex., 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroanilin, toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1785- .1810
Molybdated, bbls. ..... lb. .44 - —
Orthonitroanilin, toner, kgs. ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. ..... lb. .65 - —
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ..... lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
Orris root, Florentine, bls. ..... lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .40 - .43
Verona, bls ..... lb. .28 - .30
powdered, bbls., bxs. ..... lb. .35 - .40
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).



THE LEADING ORANGE OIL WITH CALIFORNIA FLAVOR

There's a reason for the growing popularity of Exchange Oil of Orange. Only Exchange Brand combines the flavor and aroma of California oranges with *Exchange* quality. Carefully selected oranges from the famous California groves of Sunkist Growers are processed to scientific specifications in modern California plants. You receive distinctive flavor and fragrance... in addition to unmatched uniformity of strength.

Sunkist Growers
PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT • ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA
Produced by
The Exchange Orange Products Co.
Ontario, California

Distributed in the U. S. exclusively by
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

Exchange
OIL OF ORANGE U. S. P.

Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobyphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenylphenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidine (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).

Usage grange, crystals, No 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	—
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb	.19	—
Ouabain, USP, bots	gram	3.00	4.00
Ox bile, extract, powdered, USP 5-lb. lots or more	lb	6.00	—
not extract, powdered 5-lb. lots or more	lb	4.35	—
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works	lb	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more	lb	5.75	—
Pancreatin USP bots	lb	2.50	3.00
Papain, USP, African, bots	lb.	4.50	- 5.00
Ceylon	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Papaverine, natural or synthetic hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots	oz	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz	5.55	5.20
Sulphate, cns	oz.	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs	lb.	.32	- .34
Spanish, bgs.	lb.	.42	- .44
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.38	- —

Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone (see p-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone).
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Parachloroanilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2- nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Paraffin, crude scale white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0360-	—
fully refined, 122°-124°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0845-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0845-	—
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855-	—
Paraffin, fully refined, 132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy	lb.	.0853-	—
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., ref'y	lb.	.0855-	—

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c per lb higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3° F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.12	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.13½-	—
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.17	—
USP x, fib dms., c.l.	lb.	.198	—
10,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	—
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.198	—
smaller lots	lb.	.203	—
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1385-	.1650
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1485-	.1750
tanks, works	lb.	.1200-	.1500

Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see 4-Nitro-2-chlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works	lb.	.53	- .58
tech., dms., works	lb.	1.62	- 1.64

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidin (see p-Toluidine).

Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over	lb.	.36	- .40
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.37	- .53
Passion flower herb, bls	lb.	.21	- .23
Peanut meal 45% old proc., sacked, mills	ton.	76.00	- —
solvent, same basis	ton.	76.00	- —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls	lb	2.05	2.06
tech, powd, bbls	lb	1.80	—
imported, Danish, ex whse	lb.	1.28	- —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½-	.09
Procaine, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½-	.09
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units		.08½-	.09
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24	- .26
truckload, 20,000 lbs. min., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	—
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	- .36

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

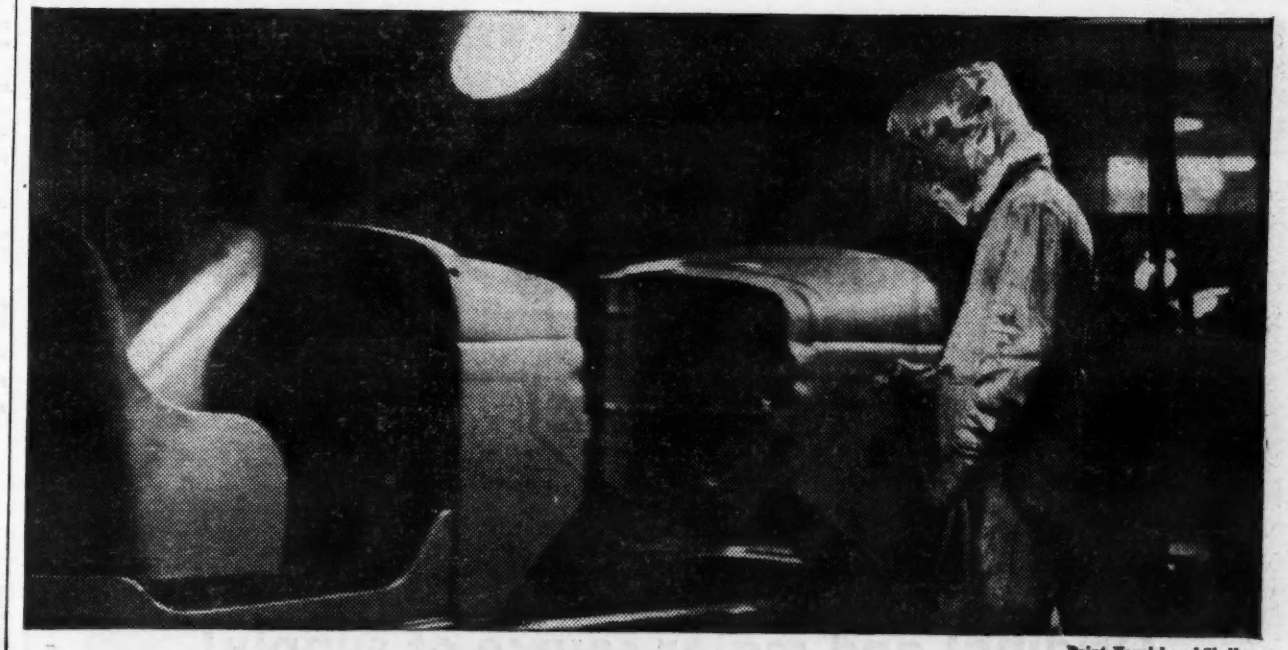
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex. ref'y	gal.	.14¼-	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs	lb.	.90	- —
red, Gondar, spot, bgs	lb.	.26	- .28
Japanese, hontaka, bgs	lb.	.37	- —
birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb.	.55	- .56
Mombasa, bgs., ship't	lb.	.55	Nom.
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.32	- —
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.35	- —
Zanzibar, bgs.	lb.	.55	Nom.
white, bgs.	lb.	1.01	- 1.03
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.70	- .75
imported, bls.	lb.	1.25	- —
Pepsin, USP, 1:3,000 bulk	lb	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l. or truckloads, frt. alld	lb.	.11¾-	—
tlvd E	lb	.11½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd, ex whse	lb.	.13½-	—
dlvd. E	lb.	.13½-	—
Peru balsam, dms	lb.	1.35	- 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05	- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.06¾-	.07
tanks, refy	lb.	.03¼-	.04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., ref'y	lb.	.06⅛-	.07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅛-	.08¾
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅜-	.05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.07	- .07¼
tanks refy	lb.	.03½-	.04⅛
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.06⅝-	.07½
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅞-	.09⅛
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅞-	.06
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07⅛-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.09⅝-	.09⅝
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝-	.05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.03¾-	.07¾
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅛-	.08¾
tanks, refy	lb.	.05	- .05⅜
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¼-	.05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08⅞-	.07⅛
tanks, refy	lb.	.03½-	.05⅞

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl.	1.42	3.53
Illinois	bbl.	2.69	5.02
Kentucky	bbl.	2.62	3.02
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl.	2.33	- 3.23
Montana	bbl.	1.53	2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl.	2.48	- 2.90
Penna. grade, Buckeye, O.	bbl.	3.54	- —
middle Penna. district	bbl.	4.05	- —
Texas, East	bbl.	2.90	- —
Gulf Coast	bbl.	2.63	- 3.23
North, North-Central	bbl	2.48	2.90
Panhandle	bbl.	2.48	2.90
West	bbl.	2.35	2.90
Wyoming	bbl.	1.53	- 2.90

Orthoanisidin—Petroleum, Naphtha, V.M.&P., Group 3

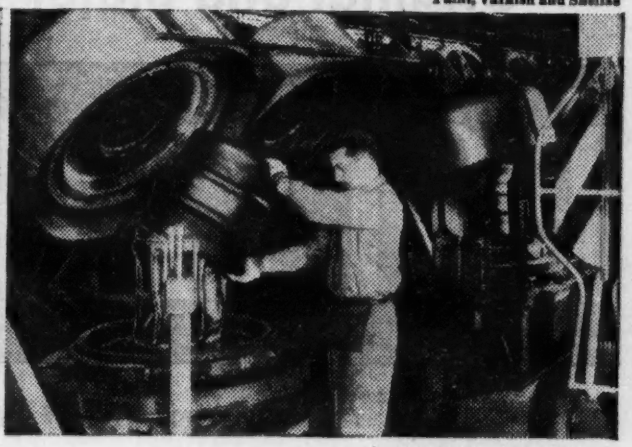
Petroleum, fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, East Coast, Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.23	- —
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.29	- —
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.30	- —
Jacksonville, Fla	bbl.	2.18	- —
New York Harbor	bbl.	2.25	- —
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.23	- —
Philadelphia, Pa	bbl.	2.20	- 2.22
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.29	- —
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.26	- —
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.20	- —
West Coast	bbl.	1.80	- 2.10
diesel, tanks, refy., California	gal.	.1025-	.123
New York	gal.	.104	- —
Penna., western	gal.	.1075-	.1125
furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.08625-	—
No. 3	gal.	.0825-	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.10	- —
group 3, No. 1	gal.	.08875-	.09375
No. 2	gal.	.0825-	.09375
No. 3	gal.	.07875-	.0825
range	gal.	.08875-	.09375
Pennsylvania western, No. 1.	gal.	.109	- .1125
No. 2	gal.	.106	- .111
No. 3	lb.	.106	- .1105
Lacquer diluent, 150°-240° F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.168	- .183
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	- —
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	—
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	—
Mineral spirits, regular tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.163	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y	gal.	.17	- —

Petroleum, mineral spirits, Group 3	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	- —
Buffalo	gal.	.195	- —
Chicago	gal.	.279	- —
Cleveland	gal.	.22	- —
Newark	gal.	.18	- —
New York	gal.	.18	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	- —
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	- —
Providence	gal.	.195	- —
specially ref., tanks, refy., Watson, Calif.	gal.	.244	- —
Borger, Tex.	gal.	.24	- —
Houston, Tex.	gal.	.24	- —
Wood River, Ill.	gal.	.2625	—
tank transport, dlvd. N. J.	gal.	.32	- —
dlvd N. Y	gal.	.33½	- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd.	gal.	.36	- —
N. Y., dlvd.	gal.	.37	- —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J. and N. Y.	gal.	.17	- —
Group 3	gal.	.12375-	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.18	- —
New York	gal.	.18	- —
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	- —
High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).			
V.M.&P., 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles	gal.	.168	- —
Portland, Ore	gal.	.174	- —
San Francisco	gal.	.173	- —
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.174	- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.18	- —
Group 3	gal.	.12875-	—



Paint, Varnish and Shellac

Motor Oil and Gasoline (Additives)



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Secondary Butyl Acetate
Isopropyl Acetate
Acetone
Methyl Ethyl Ketone
Ethyl Ether
Isopropyl Ether
Dicyclopentadiene
Naphthenic Acids
Iso-Octyl Alcohol
Decyl Alcohol
Denatured Ethyl Alcohol

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PETROHOL 95
PETROHOL 99
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Petroleum, Naphtha, V.M.&P., Boston—Potassium Dichromate

Petroleum, naphtha, V.M.&P., tank-wagon, Boston ..... gal. .205 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .289 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .23 - —
Newark ..... gal. .195 - —
New York ..... gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y., 205° 292°F. b.r., 37° 38°C. m.a.p. gal. .26 - .27½
17°-20°C. m.a.p ..... gal. .29 - .32½
286°-383°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p. gal. .29 - —
37°-38°C. m.a.p ..... gal. .29 - .31
19°C. m.a.p ..... gal. .34 - —
310°-392°F. b.r., 30°-38°C. m.a.p. gal. .27 - .32½
17°-19°C., m.a.p ..... gal. .35½- .39
350°-425°F. b.r., 32°-34°C. m.a.p. gal. .30½- .32½
25°C. m.a.p ..... gal. .39½- —
18°-21°C. m.a.p ..... gal. .35 - .43½
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y gal. .17 - —
Group 3 ..... gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western ... gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston ..... gal. .19 - —
Chicago ..... gal. .280 - —
Cleveland ..... gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax .... gal. .173 - —
Newark ..... gal. .18 - —
New York ..... gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia ..... gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh ..... gal. .18 - —

Petroleum sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works .. lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works ..... lb. .14 - .16½
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., works .. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works .. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 - —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies .. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis .. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .13¼- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis .. lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - .18½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted .. lb. .53 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis .. lb. .55 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .57 - —

Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works .. lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots .. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller dms., works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works .... lb. 27.00 - 37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E .. lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd E .. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E ..... lb. .41 - —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
p-Phenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works .. lb. 2.00 - —
tech., refd., dms., same basis .. lb. 1.10 - 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, d m s., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .70 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.95
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots .. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 1.15 - 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots .. lb. 3.95 - 4.40
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots .... lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works .. lb. 1.75 - —
purified, bots., works ..... lb. 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl-pyrazolone-5, dms., 250-lb. lots, dlvd .. lb. 1.70 - —
smaller lots, dlvd ..... lb. 2.00 - —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., works .... lb. .20 - —
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .42 - —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms ..... lb. 17.00 - 17.25
tech., fib., dms works ..... lb. 10.45 - —

Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans .. ton. 43.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .. long-ton. 4.68½- —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .. long-ton. 5.68½- —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .. long-ton. 6.68½- —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis .. long-ton. 7.68½- —
finely ground, 65%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines, short-ton 5.60 - —
68%, b.p.l. basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short ton. 5.80 - —
70%, b.p.l. basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines, short-ton. 6.15½- —
Plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble 50c. per long ton higher
Phosphorus, amorphous, red, cs. lb. .46 - .47
dms ..... lb. .44 - .45
yellow, cns., works ..... lb. .48 - .50
dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works .. lb. .29 - —
export, dms. ..... lb. .31 - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tankcars, works ..... lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98% dms. works, frt. alld lb. .65 - .70
Phthalyl sulfacetamide, fib. dms .. lb. 5.00 - 5.50
a-Picoline, ret., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald .... lb. .44 - —
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .31 - .32½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - .33
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 - —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials .... oz. 5.10 - 5.20
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs ..... lb. .60 - —
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .53 - —
a-Pinene, tanks, South, works .... gal. .30 - —
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl. c.l., works gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .46 - .50½
tanks, bulk, works ..... gal. .35 - —
Pinkroot, bls ..... lb. 4.00 - 5.25
Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex dextro, bots kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine, 98%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E .. lb. 4.50 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E ..... lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms., c.l., t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.25
Coaltar, 140°-150° F., m.p., dms., c.l., works ton 41.20 - 42.00
Cottonseed, dms. works .. lb. .02¼- .03
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms ..... lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms ..... lb. .04¼- .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South .. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
Soybean, dms., works ..... lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works ..... lb. .03¾- .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works ..... oz. 93.00 - —
Pleurisy root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms .... lb. 8.75 - —
Pokeroot, bls ..... lb. .19 - .22
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works .. lb. .43 - —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .45 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .48 - .50
Tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .43 - —
10,000 - 20,000 - lb. lots, works. smaller lots, works ..... lb. .48 - .50
Polystyrene, gran., gen'l use, colors, special, bgs., over 23,000 lbs., frt. alld .. lb. .34½- .35½
10,000-23,000-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. .37 - —
2,000-9,999-lb. lots, same basis .. lb. .38½- .43
standard, bgs ..... lb. .35½- .36
crystals, gen'l use, bgs., c.l., .. lb. .33½- —
heat resistant, bgs., c.l. ..... lb. .34 - .36
Polystyrene in non-returnable fib., dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Poppyseed, Argentine, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Dutch, bgs. ..... lb. .18½- .20
Polish, bgs ..... lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .16½- .17
Potash, caustic, regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 10.20 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis .. 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
solid 88-92% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works. 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Potassium abietate, dms., works lb. .25 - .28
Acetate, NF, dms ..... lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms. ..... lb .24 - —
Bichromate (see Potassium dichromate).
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb. lots ..... lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs. lb. .34 - —
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12 - .12½
export, dms., New York .. lb. .12¾- .13½
NF gran. dms ..... lb .23 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms .... lb. .21 - .23
gran. dms ..... lb. .15 - .17
powd. dms ..... lb. .24 - .26
Chromate, tech., bgs ..... lb. .50 - .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms ..... lb. .41 - —
powder, dms ..... lb. .40¼- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, works .. lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .57 - —
Dichromate, bgs., c.l., works .. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- .16¼
Potassium dichromate in drmus, ¾c. higher.

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Potassium ferricyanide, kgs	lb.	.60 -	.63
Ferrocyanide, dms., ton lots	lb.	.22½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.23 -	—
kgs.	lb.	.28 -	—
Fluoborate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31 -	—
Fluoride, dms., works	lb.	.32 -	—
Gluconate dms	lb	.75 -	.79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution chys	lb	2.15 -	2.25
Guaicolsulfonate, NF, dms	lb.	2.10 -	2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).			
USP, pellets 100-lb dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.28½ -	.35
Hypophosphite, NF, fib, dms., ton lots or less	lb.	1.00 -	1.03
Iodide, dms.	lb.	2.15 -	—
Manure salt 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton	.21 -	—
Metabisulfite, gran., dms	lb.	.20 -	.21
powd. dms	lb	.25 -	—
Muriate dom. 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N M.	unit-ton.	.43 -	—
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton.	.53 -	—
50-51% K_2O paper bgs., Carlsbad N M	ton.	25 7. -	—
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).			
Oxalate neutral tech., fine gran., bbls., dms	lb.	.30 -	.32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	180.00 -	—
bbls., ton lots, ex whse	ton.	261.00 -	—
smaller lots, ex whse	ton.	266.00 -	—
Powdered Potassium pentonborate $10.25 per ton higher			
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.16½-	—
Permanganate, tech., dms., works	lb.	.22½-	.23½
USP dms works	lb	.24¾	.30¾
Persulfate, dms., 5 tons, works,	lb.	.21½-	—
one ton, works	lb.	.23½-	—
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb.	.16½-	.18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).			
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).			
Silicate, glass, bgs. c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.00 -	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.80 -	—
solution, clarified, 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80 -	—
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works	100 lbs	6.55 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.45 -	—
tech., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35 -	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	6.50 -	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.00 -	—
40.5° Be., 1:2.0, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs	6.45 -	—
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.20 -	7.60
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.10 -	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09 -	.10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.65 -	.716
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51% K_2O, bulk, works	ton.	37.25 -	—
NF VII cryst. dms	lb	.31 -	.33
gran. dms.	lb.	18½-	—
powder dms	lb.	.16½-	.17
Sulphocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate)			
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.85 -	.94
tech., works	lb.	.77 -	.79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½-	—
1-ton lot or less, works	lb.	.14¾-	—
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton	16.20 -	—
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.32½-	—
5,000-lb. lots, dms	lb.	.32½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.33½-	.38½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39 -	.40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½-	.55
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100-gr. lots	gm.	.79 -	—
Acetate, bots.	gm.	.70 -	—
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., frt. alld	lb.	3.10 -	3.40
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3	gal.	.04 -	—
Propyl acetate, normal, dms. c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13¾-	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.10¾-	—
Propyl gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90 -	4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms	lb.	3.30 -	3.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.0845-	.090
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0950-	.1050
tanks same basis	lb.	.07 -	.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.19½-	.20½
l.c.l. dlvd E	lb.	.20½-	.21½
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.17½ -	.18½
Propylene glycol, industrial, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½-	—
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15½-	—
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.20 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 -	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.18½-	—
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo	55.00 -	—
smaller lots	kilo	55 10 -	55 30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.80 -	—
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18 -	.20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.42 -	—
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03½-	.04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03½	.04½
imported, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½-	—
fine, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.04 -	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½-	.04
Pumice in bbls is ½c per lb higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.25 -	.26
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin).			
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd. 0.9% pyrethrins bbls works.	lb.	.50 -	—
powder 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	71½-	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc. odorless base, 50 dms., works.	gal.	8.35 -	—
one to 4 dms., works	gal.	8.55 -	—
Oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	9.80	-10.15
purified, 20%	lb.	10.00	-10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal	2.77 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal	2.80 -	—
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.95 -	—
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gm. lots	gm.	.55 -	—
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton		3.00 -	8.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).			

Pyrogallol, NF	lb	3.25	3.43
Pyrophyllite, insecticide grade 200 mesh, bgs c.l. mines	ton	13.00	-13.50
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	11.00	—
rubber grade 140 mesh bgs. c.l. mines	ton	11.50	-12.00
standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50 -	—
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	13.50 -	—
325 mesh, bulk c.l., mines	ton.	16.75 -	—
Standard and No 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs. $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.			
Pyroxlin scrap, amber, dms., works	lb.	.20 -	—
black, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	—
mixed, mottled, dms., works	lb.	.11 -	—
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	.11 -	—
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11 -	—
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16 -	—
dense, opaque, dms., works	lb.	.12 -	.15
transiucent pastels, cs., works	lb.	.14 -	—
transparent colorless, dms, works.	lb.	.25 -	—
colors, dms., works	lb.	.14 -	—

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17 -	—
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	.08¼-	—
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., exdock, duty extra	lb.	.12½-	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis	lb.	.11 31	.64 —
Quercitron extract, crystals, No 1, bbls l.c.l.	lb.	.40 -	—
liquid, No 1 bbls l.c.l	lb.	.19 -	—
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).			
Quinceseed, bgs.	lb.	2.00	Nom.
Quinidine NF V cryst. cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.15 -	—
powd. precip. cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.17 -	—
Sulphate USP. cns. 100-oz. lots	oz.	.87 -	—
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54 -	—
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½-	—
Dihydrochloride USP cns	oz.	.54 -	—
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½-	—
Hydrobromide NF cns. 50-oz cns.	oz.	.47½-	—
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½-	—
Phosphate NF, cns. 100-oz lots	oz.	.61 -	—
Salicylate NF, cns 100-oz. lots	oz.	.55 -	—
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42 -	—
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride NF, cns	oz.	.56 -	—
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.51¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 -	—

R

Rochelle salt, paste, 100% basis, dms., frt alld	lb.	.83 -	—
powd., basis 100%, frt. alld	lb.	.88 -	.93

Potassium Ferricyanide—Red, Indian

Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls	lb	1.75	—
resinated, bbls	lb	1.50	—
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb	3.60	—
light shades bbls	lb	2.75	—
maroon, bbls	lb	3.60	5.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30 -	—
light shade same basis	lb	4.00	—
medium shade, bbls, same basis	lb	4.25	—
medium light shade, bbls, same basis	lb	4.05	—
orange shade bbls same basis	lb.	3.95 -	—
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93 -	—
light shade bbls, same basis	lb	1.70	—
maroon shade, bbls, same basis	lb	2.05	—
medium shade, bbls same basis	lb	1.85	—
medium-light shade, bbls., orange-red shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	1.64 -	—

Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco

Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes coaltar)

same basis	lb.	1.77 -	—
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60 -	—
Indian, dom. pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St Louis, N. Y	lb.	.12¾-	—

NEW LOW COST PHTHALATE PLASTICIZER NOW AVAILABLE!

Now in full production, Pittsburgh PX-114 can be delivered promptly as full or split tank truck, tank car or drum shipments.

High Quality, Economical Formulations Now Possible

Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co. has developed an outstanding new phthalate plasticizer which may enable you to reduce your vinyl formulating costs without affecting the quality and performance characteristics of your products.

Pittsburgh PX-114 Decyl Butyl Phthalate is different from other low cost plasticizers, for it is completely compatible with polyvinyl chloride and its copolymers in all normally used amounts. It may thus be used as a primary plasticizer without danger of exudation or loss in low temperature or mechanical properties.

Pittsburgh PX-114 has the inherently good heat and light stability of a dialkyl phthalate. It exhibits excellent performance in extruded products such as garden hose, shoe welting, clothesline and in all types of calendered sheeting. It is recommended for use in all types of dispersions such as coatings or slush and dip molding with organisols and plastisols.

Since Pittsburgh PX-114 is somewhat more volatile than DOP, the recommended amounts for film are considerably lower than for extruded products. Pittsburgh PX-114 offers the following important features:

1. Excellent compatibility.
2. Good low temperature flexibility.
3. Good stability to heat and light.
4. Ease of processing.
5. Lower cost
6. Unlimited availability.

How can *you* use this new, cost-reducing member of the Pittsburgh PX Plasticizer family? For more details write today for Technical Bulletin No. 114.

*Performance Comparison** of PX-114 and DOP

Property	PX-114	DOP
Tensile Strength (psi)	2900	3100
100% Elastic Modulus (psi)	1500	1600
Shore Hardness (10 sec)	78	78
Low Temp. Flexibility Tf (°C)	—25	—26
Activated Carbon Volatility (24 hrs. @ 90°C.)	9.2%	5.0%

*Note: Formulation
Vinyl Resin 65%
Plasticizer 35%
Ba-Cd Stabilizer 3 phr

WAD 4998 B

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.

COAL CHEMICALS • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • FINE CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS • ACTIVATED CARBON • COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON

Red, Iron Oxide—Sodium Bisulfate

Red, iron oxide, natural, 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis lb. .06 - —
synthetic, 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol, toner, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works lb 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Virginia-type, bbls., works lb 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works. lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots works lb 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .02½- —
l.c.l works lb. .02¾- —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf bgs. c.l. works lb .06¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb 07 - —
Para toner, bbls lb .95 - —
Chlorinated kgs lb 1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb 5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs lb. 6.25 - —
Spanish, oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock .0 03¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse, New York lb .06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
light shades, kgs., works lb 1.50 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .60 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½ - .25

Red, Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- .037
20%, bgs., works lb. .0475- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0550- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0575- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0625- —
Vermilion, Amer, bbls lb .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.80 - —
Watchung-type, bbls lb 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4-2-amino-toluene).
Red precipitate, NF, powd, fib dms lb. 4.37 - 4.41
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, tech, grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate NF, dms. lb 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.25.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs lb. .75 - .85
powd., bbls. lb. .90 - .95
India, whole, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
powdered, bbls. lb. .43 - .45
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo 100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots, dlvd kilo.100.00 - —
Rice bran, concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin, gum and wood (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works lb.20.00 - —
tech, bbls, works lb 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .04 - —

Rutin, NF, fib, dms., 25-kilo lots, kilo.25.00 - —
10 to 25-kilo lots, fib, dms.kilo.25.00 -30.00
1 to 10-kilo lots fib dms kilo 30.00 - —
Ryania, 100%, powd., bgs., works, c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins lb.25.00 - —
Safrol, dms lb. .95 - 1.30
Sage, Cretan, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. lb. .40 - .42
Italian, bgs. lb. .15½- .16
Sago flour, raw, bgs lb. .07¼- .07½
refined, bgs lb. .08¾- .09¼
Sal soda (see Soda sal)
Powdered salol, 2½c higher.
Salol NF gran, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.10 - —
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs. 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, basis 100%, Na_2SO ton.19.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst, bbls., 10-ton lots, 100 lbs 14.40 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 -11.50

Saltpeter, powd., bbls., 20-ton lots, 100 lbs.10.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 12.00 -12.50
NF, gran., dms lb. .09¾- .11¾
Saltpeter in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, dom, cryst., powd., dms., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
imported, cryst., powd., cns lb.76.50 -80.00
Saponin, No. 1, 100-lb. dms. lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom, bls lb. .43 - .50
imported, Honduras, bls. lb. .45 Nom.
Mexican, bls lb. .35 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls. lb. .55 - —
select, bls. lb. .75 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste dms., frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .85 - .95
powder, bgs., frt. alld lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz.12.25 -12.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½- —
smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Senega root, bls lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Sesame seed, Nicaragua hulled, ship't, bgs. lb. .34 - —
natural, bgs. lb. .19 - —
Salvadorian, natural lb. .21 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .49 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .52 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .62 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500-lb lots, 1c per lb higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .36½- —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .34½- —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .33½- —
TN, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .31 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bg. lots, 1c. more
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph, dry grd., 325 mesh bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs lb. .85¼- —
Cyanide, fib dms., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
500-oz. lots oz. .77⅜- —
100-oz. lots oz. .78⅛- —
Nitrate, CP, crystals, bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .54¾- —
1,000-oz. lots oz. .55 - —
500-oz. lots oz. .56½- —
250-oz. lots oz. .57 - —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-lb. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works ton 9.55 -13.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.21.00 -27.35
Soapbark, whole, bls. lb. .28 - .30
crushed, bls., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
powd., bbls lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
light, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l. stock points 100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type tanks works, dry basis 100 lbs 2.65 - —
70% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
Sal, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms lb. .23 - .35
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., l.c.l., works lb. .12¾- —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .12½- .16½
Alginate, refined, bbls., works lb. .83 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., ton lots, works lb. .87 - 1.30
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28 - —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14¼- .15¼
solution, dms., works gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.21.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.21.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.21.75 - —
1-kilo lots kilo.22.00 - —
500-gram lots, bots kilo.22.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots, or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate (see Sodium dichromate).
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65

6=10 when it's DRYMET*

the economical detergent silicate

Sixty pounds of DRYMET—*anhydrous* sodium metasilicate—will do the same amount of work as one hundred pounds of pentahydrate sodium metasilicate! You get approximately two thirds more chemical value in DRYMET, yet the price is less than one fourth higher at the producing factory!

DRYMET contains no water of crystalization. DRYMET is more economical to use on the basis of Na_2O (alkalinity) and SiO_2 (silicate) than *any other* type of anhydrous or hydrated detergent silicate.

Send for DRYMET File Folder containing complete technical information.

HEAVY CHEMICAL DEPARTMENT

If you are compounding with detergent silicates, investigate DRYMET for higher concentrations and longer mileage in such products as:

1. Floor Cleaners
2. Laundry Products
3. Metal Cleaners
4. Dairy Cleaners
5. Dishwashing Compounds
6. General Purpose Cleaners
7. Soap Builders
8. Paint Cleaners
9. Paper De-inking Compounds

If you are using detergent silicates directly in your operations, investigate DRYMET for:

1. Reductions in product costs
2. Reductions in freight costs
3. Reductions in storage costs
4. Reductions in handling costs
5. Reductions in labor costs

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

March ★ A Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1954

Cover Story Features Allethrin Synthesis

The cover story of the March issue of *Industrial and Engineering Chemistry* gives interesting details on an important U.S.I. accomplishment: the construction and operation of the nation's first full-scale plant for the synthesis of Allethrin, a highly effective insecticide. Photographs and two flow sheets describe the plant's 18-step process, and the present and future uses of Allethrin are discussed. The article, "Staff-Industry Collaborative Report: Allethrin," was jointly prepared by the U.S.I. technical staff and *I&EC*. Be sure not to miss it.

Bone Fractures Require More Methionine to Heal

Experiments using methionine tagged with radioactive sulfur indicated that methionine metabolism increases during healing of bone fractures. The experiments were conducted on mice *in vitro* and *in vivo*.

Compared with controls, the methionine metabolism increased 3-5 times in bone fracture areas.

This work adds to the many examples of the increased need for methionine in healing processes where tissue is damaged, such as wounds and burns, as well as bone fractures.

Use of CIPC Brings Weed Control Savings

In a recent article on the use of CIPC to control weeds in cotton, savings which more than pay for the cost of the chemical are reported. Chemical weed control is said to be the missing link in the complete mechanization of cotton production, with CIPC described as the chemical which is taking much of the hand labor out of this phase of cotton growing.

Among the important conclusions reached from work with CIPC are: weeds can be controlled in cotton more cheaply with CIPC than by other means; cotton that is kept free of weeds throughout the growing season will yield more, since there will be less competition from grass and weeds; the problem of recruiting and managing day labor has become a big headache, and most growers would like to see this eliminated; and through the use of CIPC, it is possible to get a better job of weed control with less injury to cotton than any other known method.

CIPC has many other promising uses for the control of weeds. It is being successfully used with soybeans, sugar beets, certain legumes, vegetable crops, strawberries and other crops.

U.S.I. produces both CIPC and IPC for formulators, who prepare ready-to-use herbicides for the farmer. Technical data on CIPC and IPC are available upon request.

New U.S.I. Alkyd Promises Longer Life, Better Appearance For Exterior House Paints

Should Save Many Dollars for American Homeowners

A new U.S.I. alkyd resin promises longer-lasting and better-looking outside house paints. Called Aroplaz 1400, it is the result of more than 7 years of research and practical testing. Paints containing this new resin should bring greater economy in home maintenance, since the major cost of painting a house is labor, not paint. From all indications, homes painted with Aroplaz 1400 paints will maintain a better looking appearance for a longer period of time. This should save money for the user by requiring less frequent repainting.

The longer life of house paints made with new Aroplaz 1400 promises less frequent repainting and money saved for the user.

Described as a pure, low viscosity alkyd, Aroplaz 1400 can be used in white or tinted paints in place of all or part of the oil (linseed, for example) used in ordinary house paints. Alkyd resins are widely recognized for their excellent durability by the paint and varnish industry, and now with Aroplaz 1400, the paint manufacturer may successfully incorporate this valuable alkyd resin property in his house paint formulations.

Created by Researchers

Aroplaz 1400 is the product of imaginative research work by U.S.I. As a basic producer of raw materials for the paint industry, U.S.I. continually searches for better products and improved processes. Many of these, such as Aroplaz 1400, offer paint manufacturers an opportunity to improve their products.

The new alkyd resin was created by starting with a series of fast drying, low viscosity alkyds which researchers thought potentially outstanding for use in house paints. One of these alkyds gave superior results in every way with the exception of brushing, which was rated as fair to good. Based on this background, an alkyd resin was developed possessing

MORE

New Process Offers Organic Peroxide Source

A new process using gum turpentine for the production of pinane hydroperoxide has been developed. Described as simple, rapid and economical, it offers a potential source of organic peroxides especially suitable for polymerization catalysts in the production of synthetic rubber, resins and plastics.

The process is said to have four main steps: hydrogenation of the turpentine to give pinane; purification of the pinane, usually by simple distillation; oxidation of the pinane to a peroxide content of about 50 percent; and stripping the oxidate under vacuum to recover the unoxidized pinane, leaving pinane hydroperoxide as a residue.

According to one of the men who developed the process, 8-pound batches of turpentine yield about 4-pounds of 80 to 90 percent pure peroxides. In earlier development work, chemists prepared a pure form of pinane hydroperoxide and established its chemical structure as cis-l-pinane 2-hydroperoxide.

Treated Paper Protects Food From Boring Insects

Food packaged in paper that had been treated with insecticide formulations containing pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide (Pyrenone®) was successfully protected from boring insects in recent laboratory tests. According to the report, the treated paper gave protection for periods of time ranging from 2 months to more than a year, depending on the dosage and type of formulation.

The problem of protecting foods packaged in paper bags and packages from insects is important in the food industry. The new method of packaging in treated paper promises to be of considerable economic value to food packagers. Paper treated with the most effective formulation repelled boring insects for more than a year, while untreated papers were penetrated in about 1 week.

The report, which appeared in a leading food chemistry magazine, was prepared by the Research and Development Laboratories of U.S.I. Combinations of pyrethrins and piperonyl butoxide can be used on food containers with no toxic hazards and are marketed by U.S.I. under the registered trademark Pyrenone.

ADVERTISEMENT—*This entire page is a paid advertisement* *Prepared by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co.*

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CONTINUED

New Alkyd for House Paints

all the desirable properties in addition to excellent brushing characteristics. The result was Aroplaz 1400.

Tests Show Superiority

Exposure tests show the advantages of alkyd exterior house paints over straight house paints. Cleaner, whiter surfaces are observed after exposure. Furthermore, the alkyd-base coatings are better than straight-oil paints in over-all durability. U.S.I. tests continue to add evidence that extremely high quality house paints can be produced by the use of Aroplaz 1400. Important advantages, such as improved gloss-retention, cleanliness and general appearance are apparent throughout the life of the paint. Moisture-blistering, one of the greatest causes of house paint failure, is more effectively resisted, and Aroplaz 1400 paints are superior to conventional oil house paints in freedom from metal-staining. Tests also have indicated that Aroplaz 1400 paints give equal ease of brushing.

Future uses for Aroplaz 1400 should include bulletin colors, trim paints, emulsion and awning paints in addition to house paints.

Aroplaz 1400, experimentally known as resin DX-159, is now in commercial production and is supplied at 100% solids content. Much data has been collected over the years in the testing of alkyd house paints. Detailed information, including suggested formulations, is now available to paint manufacturers who wish to make independent investigations.

For further information, paint manufacturers should write directly to the Editor of the U.S.I. Chemical News.

New Flowmeter Saves Time

Claimed to be the first of its kind ever produced, a gyroscopic mass flow meter measures the flow of gases, liquids or slurries. The new meter reads directly in pounds per minute or tons per hour and is expected to save time for process engineers who labor long hours converting volumetric measurements.

New Paper Gives Copies Without Carbon Paper

Paper which gives copies of business forms or letters without the use of carbon paper has been introduced. The new paper utilizes the reaction of a colorless chemical coating with a clay-like material and is expected to receive widespread use in the business world.

Advantages of the new carbonless system are said to include the elimination of smudging, speeded efficiency in handling forms, and an end to the dirt and bother of duplication with carbon paper inserts.

According to the manufacturer, two different coatings on ordinary paper are used in combination to give the desired number of copies. If, for example, an original and two copies are wanted, the underside of the first sheet is coated with the colorless chemical and the topside of the second sheet with the clay-like coating. The impact of the typewriter character or the pressure of a pencil on the first sheet drives the colorless chemical coating into contact with the clay-like coating on the topside of the second sheet. This causes an immediate chemical reaction which turns the clay-like material blue and leaves a clean, sharp impression on the second sheet. This process is repeated with the second and third sheets, the back of the second sheet also being coated with the colorless chemical. Reportedly, up to seven copies can be made on an electric typewriter.

New Mold Release Agent Has Variety of Uses

Developed in conjunction with resin manufacturers, a new mold release or parting agent offers a variety of uses to plastic fabricators. It is described as providing a ready release from molds of polyester resins and as being useful in both large and small fabrications. The material is said to find extensive use in cold molding and is supplied as a paste in two consistencies to accommodate varying conditions and types of molds.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

An improved laboratory washer, said to handle everything from over-size graduates to micro pipettes, is available. The manufacturer claims that a new series of glassware baskets extend the washer's versatility. **(No. 1020)**

An appetite stimulant and nutritional supplement useful in aiding appetite failures from old age or convalescence has been announced. It is said to provide balanced amounts of nutritional elements including B-complex factors and iron. **(No. 1021)**

A starting fluid especially suited to diesels is designed to eliminate the need for storing equipment in heated quarters to insure easy starting. Applied to the air stream of any diesel or gasoline engine, it reportedly offers sure-fire starts. **(No. 1022)**

A tough silicone rubber with a tear strength 2 to 3 times higher than any other silicone rubber is now in production. It is expected to find widespread use as a gasketing material in chemical processing equipment, where high temperature, pressure or vacuum exist. **(No. 1023)**

A new moisture determination instrument, reported to be the first advance in over twenty-five years using the xylol or toluol distillation technique, may save enough time to pay for itself in a few months. It is described as portable and as a complete unit within itself. **(No. 1024)**

Cement colors which are fast to alkali are available. According to the manufacturer, they can be mixed or trowled into the cement. **(No. 1025)**

A chemically inert, pipe-thread sealing compound prevents spiral wicking, leakage and contamination. It is said to give a leakproof seal against fluids and gases under pressure and to be suitable for process pipe lines and apparatus. **(No. 1026)**

A material which loosens metal parts stuck together, such as frozen bolts, is available in an aerosol container. It is reported to penetrate into spaces as small as one millionth of an inch, soften rust and dissolve dried oil and grease. **(No. 1027)**

Aimed at keeping drivers awake, a coffee-flavored caffeine pill in a malted milk base is said to be neither habit-forming nor a depressant. **(No. 1028)**

Cold metalizing of surfaces with aluminum is possible with a mixture of finely pulverized aluminum in a plastic base. According to the manufacturer, the mixture hardens to a plastic bonded aluminum surface which can be polished, ground, drilled or bent to a 45-degree angle without chipping or cracking. **(No. 1029)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil — Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)

Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous

ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze

ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.

ACETONE—A.C.S.

ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR

ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate

OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate

PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate

OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate

RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat*—for special flat finishes
Aroflint*—room temperature curing phenolic
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Aropol*—copolymer modified alkyds
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades

INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
Allethrin
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid and Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid and Dust

INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents

INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate

FEED PRODUCTS
Calcium Pantothenate (Feed Grade)
Choline Chloride
Curbay B-G* 80
DL-Methionine (Feed Grade)
Niacin, U.S.P.
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40

OTHER PRODUCTS
Acetaldehyde
Caustic Soda
Ethylene
IPC (Isopropyl-N-Phenyl Carbamate)
CIPC
Liquid Chlorine
Metallic Sodium
Methionine (Pharm.)
N-Acetyl DL-Methionine
Nitrocellulose Solns.
Propionaldehyde
Propionic Acid
Sulfuric Acid
Urethan, U.S.P.

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Sodium bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
solut. 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, dms., jrs.....lb. 8.52 - —
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms. ..... lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .58 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .25 - .28
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII gran. dms. ..... lb. .26 - .30½
USP XIV gran., dms. .....lb. .29½- .34

Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.

Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .85 1.10
smaller lots, works lb. 1.00 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —

Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.

Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .14¾- —
anhydrous, dms., c.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l ..... lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10 ton lots..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Gentisate, 100-lb fib dms.....lb 8.50 - —
Gluconate, technical, bgs. ....lb. .35 - —
refined, dms. ..... lb. .80 - .83
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l....lb. 1.70 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powder, bbls.....lb. 2.15 - 2.30
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .23 - —
alld..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .23½- —
Hydroxide, tech. see Soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb dms., 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½- .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfite, photo grade, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
pea crystals, bgs .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
tech., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.90 - 6.90

Sodium hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.

NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.93
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms. cbys. works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50% dms., cbys. works, lb. .16¼- —
Laurel sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. ..... lb. .25 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
Metabisulphite (see Sodium bisulphite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ..... ton.124.50 - 129.50

Sodium metaborate, octanydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.

Metaborate, tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works..ton.199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, bbls., works. lb. .17 - .19
tanks, works ..... lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - 7.10
dms., c.l., ...100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., ...100 lbs. 5.60 - 6.00
Molybdate, cbys., bbls., works..lb. .75 - .85
powd., anhy., dms., works..lb. .85 - .92
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. ..... lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works .....ton.43.50 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf, Pac., whse ...ton.53.00 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.49.50 - —
Nitrite, USP bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0775- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .0925- .18
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated flake bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works ....100 lbs 5.50 - —
Oxalate, 68%, bgs., works..100 lbs.10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate).
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb 2[illegible] 28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 .28
powdered, bgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.... lb. 25 - .27

Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works.. 100 lbs 4.35 - 4.55
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.15 - 5.65
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. works lb 198 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .1860- —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1910- 2010
Phenolsulfonate, USP, IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb 47 .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l. frt., equald 100 lbs 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 .20½
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt equald 100 lbs 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald.100 lbs. 7.25 - —

Sodium phosphate, monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —

Sodium phosphates in dms. 60c. higher than bgs.

Prussiate, yellow (see Sodium ferrocyanide).
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500-lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.10 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. ..... lb. .68 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1..100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 .....100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
zone 3 .....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 .....100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss. south of 31° Tex E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me. N. H. and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport) Minn., Mo (except St Louis) Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala. La and Miss No of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 98° Kan. Neb W of 98°; N. D. Okla., S. D., Tex., W of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah Wyo. and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.85 - 6.75
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.25 - 5.65
Silicate liquid, 40° 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.30
tanks, works ....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47°, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works. 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works ... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52°, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.05
tanks, works....100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs. works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - .08

Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.

Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E..lb. .483 - .537
Stearate, tech., dms., works ..lb. .40 - —
USP dms. works ..... lb 70 - .75
Sulfanilate, bbls., works.....lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. to $10. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis. 100 lbs 2.50 3.00
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton.29.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.35.00 - —
USP, cryst. fib dms .....lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms .....lb. .17½- .18

Sodium Bisulfite—Sodium Trichloroacetate

Sodium sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼- —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..100 lbs 3.50 - —
powder, bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07 - —
liquid, 40-44%, tanks, works, basis 100% ton.110.00 - —
Tetraborate (see Borax.)
Tetrasulfide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l. works ..... lb .04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. ..... lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms. works ..... lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls..lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate ctns c.l. works lb. 10½ —
5-ton lots, works ..... lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works ..... lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 99% 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
99%, 10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —

Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

SOLVAY gives you

to best fit your individual needs!

SOLVAY'S TECHNICAL SERVICE IS DIFFERENT—because it is established on an *industry-wide* basis—with *special sections* for *different industries!* As a result we can offer our customers unique services that are not ordinarily available.

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Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

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SOLVAY

Soda Ash • Caustic Soda • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite
Chlorine • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Sodium Bicarbonate • Ammonium Chloride • Snowflake® Crystals • Monochlorobenzene
Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene

Sodium Tripolyphosphate—Tar, Pine

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.05 - 8.25
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.30 - 8.45
Trisilicate, powd., 1:32.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 -12.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 -1025
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.40 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose See CMC.
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
Sodium sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sodium zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. 28 - —
less than 1,000-lb lots, same basis lb. 30 - —
Solvent naphtha coaltar, refined, tanks, works gal .31 - .32
high flash, tanks, works gal 31 - 32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20-000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
Solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb .23¼- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.81.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 to 60,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. .23 - —
20,000 to 40,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23¼- —
100 to 20 000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .23½- —
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0605- —
20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .0620- —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .0635- —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .85 - .95
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .75 - —
Imported, bls. lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce extract liq. reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
white, bls lb. .12 - .15
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .724 - .734
Oxide, dms., works lb. .87 - .88
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .769 - 1.037
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works. lb. .81 - .85
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .889 - .909
Star root (see Helonias root)
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags 25c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¾- .06
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08¼
Rice, l.c.l., bgs lb. .16 - .17
Wheat, bgs lb. .0755- .0780
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed bgs lb. 60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, fin. dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Storax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gm. .17 - —
Sulfate, bulk gm. .17 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .33 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Strontium chromate, bbls., works, lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., cs., works lb. .11 - .12
Oxalate, bbls., works lb No prices.
Salicylate NF dms lb 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs works ton.58.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulfide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs. lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, powd., cans, 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, bgs 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
octa-acetate, denaturing grd., 100-200-lb. bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .71 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium dms lb 4.10 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fiber dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium fib dms lb 5.00 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms. lb.10.60 -11.10
powder, dms lb..10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms. lb.11.25 -11.75
micro crystals dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazone, USP, micro crystals, lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms lb 8.90 9.40
powder, dms lb 8.50 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms lb 1.30 1.50
Sulfanilamide quinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms. lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP micro crystals, dms lb. 3.15 3.30
powder, dms lb 2.80 2.95
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.05 3.20
Sulfur, commercial, flour, bgs, mines 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03½- —
Dioxide liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½- —
Washed, NF, hot lb. .11 - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.117.00 - —
ground, ex-dock ton.117.00 - —
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

T

2,4,5-T, dms., cl., works lb. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.45 - 1.50
Isopropyl ester dms. c.l., works lb. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.50 - 1.57
Talc, dom. ordinary, Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.28.00 -35.00
99.5% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.27 00 —
l.c.l. works ton.30.00 -32.00
99.95%, micronized, bgs., works, ton.36.00 - —
imp Canadian grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.18 25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10 Nom.
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅝- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd. lb. .07⅞- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .08¼- .086
50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11¼- .11⅛
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammo, bulk unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .13 - .15⅛
Java, AAA, bgs., ex whse., bgs. lb. .07 - .07⅛
AA, bgs., ex-whse lb. .06½- .07
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l. same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
50-53% dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 .72¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ .74⅛
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).

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Crystal Hypo

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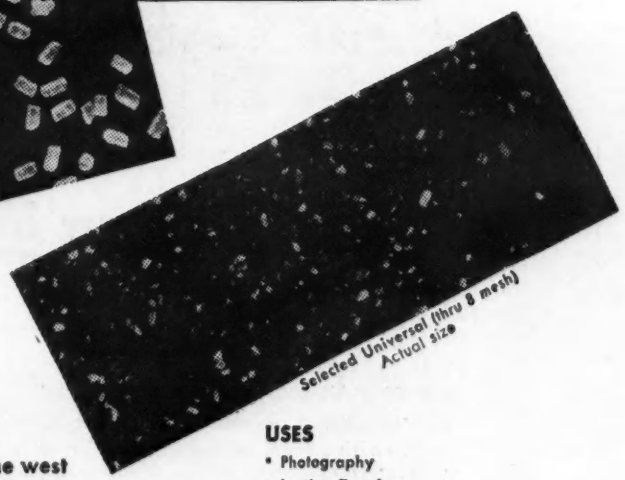
in 2 preferred sizes



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Tartar emetic tech. gran. or powd., dms lb .56 - .59
USP, powd., dms lb .61 - .62
Terpine hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb .24½- —
l.c.l. lb .25 - 25½
NF, cryst., fib. dms lb .57½- .63
powd., fib., dms lb .65 - .69
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l, dlvd. E lb .17 - —
Terpinol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb .13½- —
l.c.l. South lb .14 —
extra, dms lb .41 - .60
prime, dms lb .30 .45
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb .25½ —
tanks, works lb .22 —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms. lb .57 - .75
prime, dms lb .55 - .70
Propionate dms lb 1.75 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm .79 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots gm .79 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .14½- —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. drms, works lb 20½ 21½
smaller, dms, works lb .23½ .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., works lb .71 —
l.c.l. lb .72 —
Pyrophosphate 40% cns., dms., frt. equald lb .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine dms., c.l., dlvd., E lb .57½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb .58½- —
tanks dlvd. E lb .56 —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate)
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 - 15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms lb 3.00 —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms lb 3.55 - 3.60
Salicylate fib. dms lb 4.00 —
Sodio-salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb 3.90 —
Theophylline anhydrous or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.15 - 4.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo 135.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms kilo 135.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiophene, dms., c.l., works lb No stocks
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purified, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more, works lb 3.50 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo 600.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb .21 - .25
Spanish, bls. lb .10 - .10½
Thymol, fib. dms lb 3.00 3.25
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Metal (Straits) lb .87 - —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs, c.l., dlvd lb .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla. ton 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis ton 142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis ton 147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .25½ —
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .08¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .08⅞- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb .44½- —
a-Tocopherol, bots kilo 225.00 - —
Acetate, bots kilo 225.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, distilled, kgs lb 1.30 - —
Tolu, balsam, cns lb 3.75 - 4.25
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb .64 - .66
powder, works lb .70 - —
solid, frt. alld lb .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .80 - —
tanks, same basis lb .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .25 - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld lb .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, industrial or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal .32 - —
Chicago dist gal .35 - —
Cleveland, dist gal .34½- .35
Geneva, Utah gal .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .35 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .32½- .33
petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works, Albany, N. Y. gal .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .35 - —
Providence R. I. gal .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal .35 - —
m-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., frt. alld lb .24 - —
powder, same basis lb 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs lb 1.00 - 1.25
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb .17 - —
truckloads, works lb .17 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb .20 - —
smaller lots, works lb .23 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l lb .40½- —
l.c.l. lb .41½- —
tanks lb .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb .52 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .53 - —
tanks lb .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
tanks, same basis lb .72 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. equald. lb .11½- —
dlvd. E lb .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb .10¼- —
dlvd. E lb .11 - —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb .13½- —
tanks, works lb .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret. chys., works, frt. adjusted. lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .36 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .36¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd. E lb .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb .45 - —
Triethyl phosphate dms., c.l., works lb .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb .48½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .49½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .47 - —
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt equald, basis 100% lb .38½- —
tanks, works frt. equald., basis 100% lb .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb .37 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works. ton 55.00 - —
double grd., same basis ton 52.00 - —
single grd., same basis ton 50.00 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80, dms., works lb 5.00 - 5.50
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works kilo 165.00 - —
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb 6.21 - —
Turpentine, gum and wood (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothicin, USP, bots gm .75 - .85

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., works. lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb .06½- —
45% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt alld Kan. Neb., N. Dak. Okla. S Dak. Tex. and W ton 154.00 —
l.c.l., dlvd ton 162.00 —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va. ton 128.00 —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton 126.50 —
37 grade tankcars, same basis ton 155.50 —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs lb .38 .40
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms, works lb 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin ogs. ex dock ton 72.00 - —
cups 28-30% tannin bgs. ex dock ton 54.00 - 55.00
extract, powd., 62% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb .09¼- —

YOUR SOURCE OF OIL-SOLUBLE
Sodium Sulfonates
BOTH Refined and Pale OS GRADES
SODIUM SULFONATES : : : once only by-products of petroleum processing : . . have become active components in a surprising variety of products. Today they are manufactured to close specifications.
Shell Chemical Sodium Sulfonates improve the scourability of textile processing oils. In dry cleaning soaps, they provide an essential detergent action. In oils for metalworking, Sodium Sulfonates are emulsifying and anti-rust agents. For premium lubricating oils Sodium Sulfonates are extremely successful in making surface-active, anti-corrosion additives. Still another important application — Sodium Sulfonates are emulsifiers in insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides.
Shell Pale OS Sulfonates, except for their lighter color (ASTM Dil., color no.—3½ max.), have the same specifications as Shell Sodium Sulfonates, Refined. Whichever specification you require, you will find Shell Chemical the dependable source. Write for Technical Bulletins Sodium Sulfonates, Refined (62%) and Shell Pale OS Sulfonates.
SALES SPECIFICATIONS
Equivalent Weight, Min. . . 450
Inorganic Salts (as sodium sulfate), % w. Max. . . . 0.8
Sulfonate Content (water-free basis), % w. Min. . . 62
Water Content, % w. 3.0-5.0
SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION
CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE
Eastern Division: 380 Madison Avenue, New York 17 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Atlanta • Boston • Chicago • Cleveland • Detroit • Houston • Los Angeles • Newark • St. Louis
IN CANADA: Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver

Vanadium Pentoxide—Yellow Benzidine

Vanadium pentoxide, tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins....lb.10.00 -10.50
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb. 9.50 -10.00
whole, tins.....lb.10.00 -10.50
Tahiti, cs. .....lb. 9.00 Nom.
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots, lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots .....lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots ..lb. 3.00 —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots .....lb. 3.00 —
smaller lots, cns .....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l. dlvd E .....lb. .18½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E .....lb. .15½ - —
Butyl ether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether Vinyl)
Ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .28 - —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .28 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb .30 - —
tanks, works .....lb .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .20 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Pyridine, dms., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm bots, lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .028 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in nat., veg. oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A synthetic, acetate crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm gm. .07¼ - —
liquid, in oil 1,000,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
Palmitate, liquid 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .12 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, gm. or 5 gm. vials, oral grade solids, in containers gram.245.00 - —
of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity..gm.185.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).

Vitamin B (see Oils, codliver and fish), liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D, (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots.....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner.
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 2.60 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lb lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lb. lots, f.o.b., N.Y., or Chi lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lb. lots, cns. f.o.b., N. Y., or Chi lb. 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. African, bgs., ex dock ton.100.00 - —
merchantable bgs., ex dock.ton.96.50 - —
extract, liquid 35% tannin bbls., lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .10 - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, ex-dock, duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .42 - .45
Bees, crude, African, bgs. .....lb. .52 - .54
Brazilian bgs. .....lb. No stocks.
Central American, bgs.....lb. .54 - .55
Chilean, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
refined, bleached, white, bricks lb. .65 - .67
slabs .....lb. .67 - .69
yellow, bricks .....lb. .58 - .60
slabs .....lb. .57 - .58
Wax, Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .74 - .76
refined, bgs. .....lb. .77 - .79
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. higher; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.
Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. .83 Nom.
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots lb. .93 Nom.
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .81 - .83
refined, bgs., ton lots..lb. .84 - .86
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. .84 - .86
yellow, No. 1 Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.16 - 1.18
No. 2, Ceara, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.14 - 1.16
Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.
Japan, bgs .....lb. .30 - .32
Microcrystalline, 170°-175°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 - .14
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .14 - .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ - .12½
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .12½ - .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 - .25
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .25 - .26
180°-185°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .15½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .28 - —
190°-195°F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .20½ - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .18½ - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ - —
smaller lots, same basis, lb. .34½ - —
Montan, dom., refined, bgs...lb. .31 - .32
imported, crude, Bohemian, bgs..lb. .13½ - .14
German, bgs. .....lb. .14 - .14¼
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .84 - .86
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .25½ - .31
cakes, cs.....lb. .26½ - .32
Sugar cane, dom., ref'd., slabs, works lb. .75 - .80
spot .....lb. .77¼ - .82¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls ...lb. .20 - .22
White precipitate, USP powd., dms., lb 5.00 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, natural, bls lb. .18 - .19
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.36 80 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis.ton.37 00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.42.00 -55 00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton 45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis .....ton.51.75 -57 50
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Levant, bgs .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 58°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .30 - —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis, lb. .212 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .199 - —
fractions, over 7°C. b.r., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis..gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis...gal. .85 - —
meta fraction, over 7°C. b.r., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .90 - —
Xylidines, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works
Bethlehem, Pa. .....gal. .35 - —
Birmingham district...gal. .32 - —
Chicago district.....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland district.....gal. .35 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. .....gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star Tex .....gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .33 - —
Minnequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .35 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, O.....gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, Albany, N.Y..gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J. .....gal. .35 - —
Baytown, Tex. .....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .35 - —
Providence R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .35 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls. .....lb. 2.15 - —

A GOOD NAME TO REMEMBER WHEN YOU WANT A FINE CARNAUBA REPLACEMENT

PETROLITE

SYNTHETIC

ESTAWAX

ESTAWAX is available in two grades, ESTAWAX 20 and ESTAWAX 25. (ESTAWAX 25 is recommended for paste polishes where a very firm gel is required.)

Petrolite synthetic ESTAWAX is tougher, more flexible and has a higher melting point than carnauba. Its uniformity can be controlled within close limits and it has excellent gel-forming characteristics. Because of these properties, ESTAWAX is suitable either as a partial, or a *complete* replacement for carnauba in solvent wax formulations and many other applications.

Samples and complete information are available on request; no charge, of course.

ESTAWAX can be supplied in 8 slab cartons (80 lbs.) or in powdered form (16 mesh, max.) in fibre drums (approx. 170 lbs.).

ESTAWAX SPECIFICATIONS

	ESTAWAX #20	#25
Color, N P A	3 max.	3 max.
Melting Point, °F (ASTM E28-42T)	210-220	210-220
Penetration (100/5 @ 77°F)	2 max.	2 max.
Viscosity (cps @ 500°F)	450-550	200-300

Petrolite MICROCRYSTALLINE AND SYNTHETIC WAXES

PETROLITE CORPORATION
WAX DIVISION
CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
P.O. BOX 390, KILGORE, TEXAS

PW 54-9

Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles, and San Francisco ex whse. 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island. lb. .31 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Hansa, 10 G, bbls, same basis, chrome lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
Peruvian type, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.17 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate) bbls., dlvd lb. .25 - —
basic, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls. lb. .40 - —
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots., tins, oz. 4.75 - 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 30,000-lb lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., works lb. .27 - —
NF VIII, dms. lb. .53 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms. lb. .42 - —
precipitated, powd. dms lb. .26 - —
solution 50% dms. c.l. works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 10.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, bgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¾ - —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - .37½
Iodide, NF, jars lb. 5.25 - —
Laurate, bbls. lb. .45 - .46
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .09¼ - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8%, Zn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .36 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
French process, com'l green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¼ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms., lb. .39 - —
powd., dms. lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¾ - —
Silicofluoride, bbls works lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.90 - 9.90
Flake, 25½%, Zn., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.90 - —
36% Zn, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.90 - 8.05
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 - 8.80
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher.
USP, gran. dms lb. .26 —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .2530- —
fluorescent fib., dms. less than 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 - 1.90
phosphorescent fib., dms., less than 1,000-lb. lots, works. lb. 1.83 - 2.50
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.25 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride ogs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.63 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
Zinc-cadmium sulfide, fluorescent, fib., dms. less than 1,000-l. lots, works lb. 2.10 - —
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works lb. .1180- .1360
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1220- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l. lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - .41⅛
normal, dms., l.c.l. works lb. .53 - —
Zircon (G), granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅝ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .06½ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04½ - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. .23 - —
Hydride cns., works lb. 7.25 - 11.50
Nitrate, dms., ex whse 10. 6.50 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
Zinc oxide, CP., white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works lb. 1.30 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb .35½ - —

Research Information Service Adds Digests on German Rubber, Plastics

Research Information Service, New York, has extended its service to include monthly digests in English of patent applications filed with the German Patent Office in the rubber and plastics field.

The digests, issued monthly in two classes, gives in full the translated text of the chief claim of each application released by the German Patent Office in one particular field during one calendar month. It furnishes information about all applications including those filed by non-German inventors and assignees, which would ordinarily be unavailable for public perusal for many months.

National Petroleum Council Meeting Is Slated March 23

Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council has called a meeting of the council for March 23 at 10 a.m. to be held in conference rooms A and B of the Departmental Auditorium located between 12th and 14th streets on Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. Mr. Hallanan said, "This will be an organization meeting and the first quarterly meeting of the 1954 council."

Mr. Hallanan also said that representatives of the Petroleum Administration for Defense and himself had felt the meeting date should approximate the time when transfer from PAD to the oil and gas division was completed, and although it is still not certain just when the actual transfer will be accomplished it is currently expected to be about the end of March.

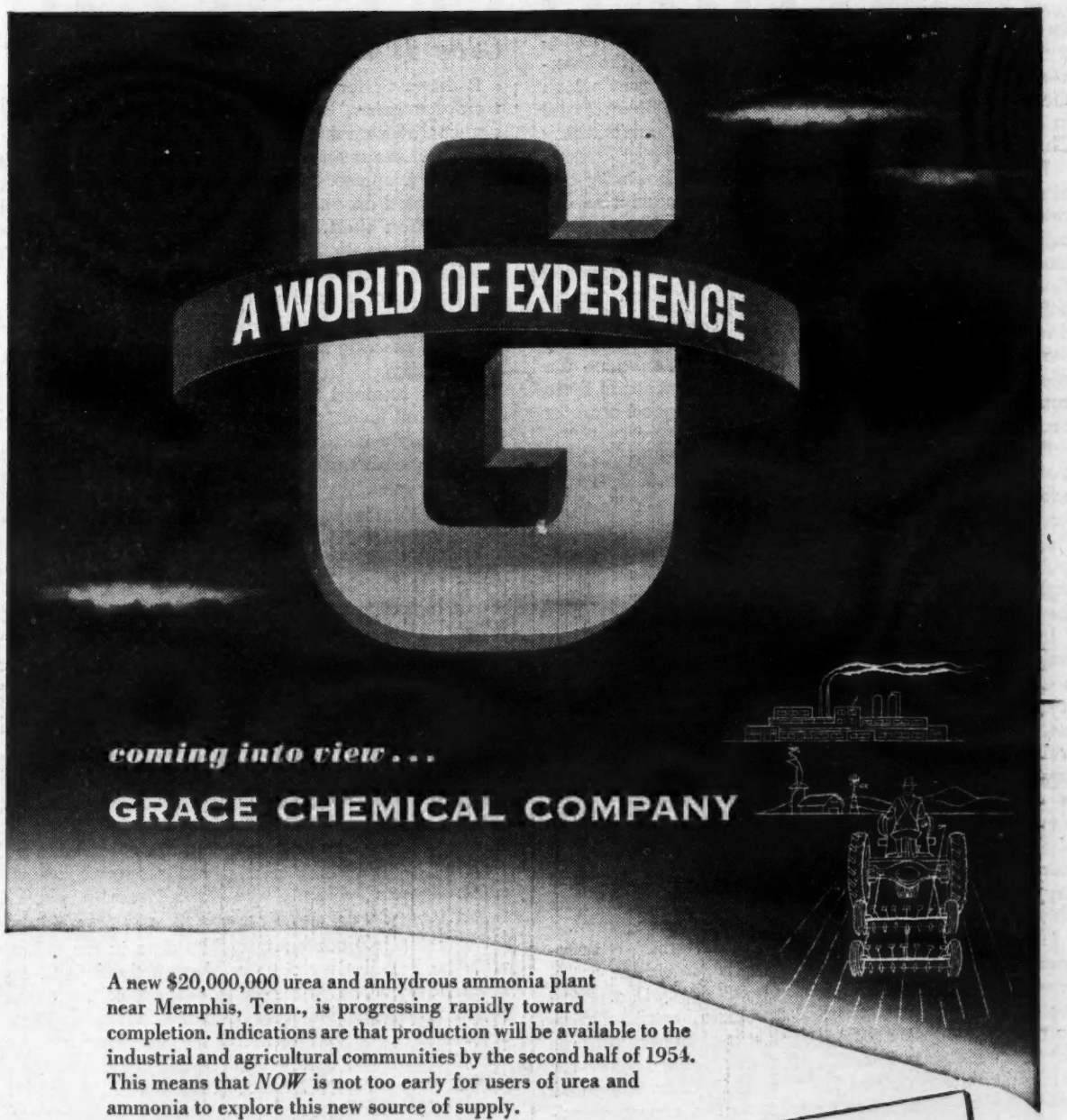
Blaw-Knox Unit Names Harrington

Horrall Harrington has been appointed sales engineer for the midwest district by Blaw-Knox Company's chemical plants division. Mr. Harrington will be located at the Chicago office, and will offer the processes and engineering construction services of the company to chemical and industrial clients in a twelve-state area.

Apparatus Makers to Hear Manion at May 2-7 Meeting

Clarence E. Manion, former dean of the University of Notre Dame Law School, who was recently forced to resign his post as chairman of the Commission on Inter-governmental Relations, will be one of the principal speakers at the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Scientific Apparatus Makers Association at the Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Col., May 2 through 7.

Besides Mr. Manion, the speaker list includes:—Charles F. Honeywell, administrator of the Business and Defense Services Administration, and M. M. Olander, director of industrial relations, Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The afternoon session of May 4 will be highlighted by the annual laboratory apparatus and optical sections public information panel. This year, the committee is planning to present authorities from the fields of nuclear energy and public health to discuss, "Science's Debt to the Toolmaker."



A new $20,000,000 urea and anhydrous ammonia plant near Memphis, Tenn., is progressing rapidly toward completion. Indications are that production will be available to the industrial and agricultural communities by the second half of 1954. This means that *NOW* is not too early for users of urea and ammonia to explore this new source of supply.

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Chemical Progress Week

The beneficial possibilities of the proposed staging of a Chemical Progress Week two months hence are immeasurable—in both directions. Properly planned and properly conducted, the informative presentation of the contributions of the chemical industry to betterment of general living conditions in this country will do much good for the people as a whole and at least as much for the industry. The members of the chemical industry should appreciate the wisdom of devoting the intervening weeks to the development of the part which they can and should play in the program to be arranged in general purpose and outline by the Manufacturing Chemists Association.

The objective of the proposed week is basically one of public relations—and public relations cannot be developed by means of a mass operation. The process must be individual, with proper recognition and acceptance of individual responsibility. Under the proposed timing, the full potentiality of cumulative effect can be achieved, and the benefits will be multiplied. But, individual effort is fundamental. Its coordination among the many members of the industry will enhance the effectiveness of the efforts—and a lapse here and there can do much to set a large part of the good work at nought.

Public relations is a matter of deeds, rather than of words. Its fundamental philosophy is to look, listen, and learn. As one observer recently put it:—"We don't have to tell the public anything. It will do the telling." Public relations is a trading of good services for goodwill. It is not a matter, as some still see it, of being good and letting the public know it; but one of doing good—the public will find out.

It is encouraging to know in connection with the purpose of Chemical Progress Week that its sponsors have a goodly measure of recognition of the fact that public relations begin at home—within the personnel of the individual enterprise. "The best people to tell Americans about the chemical industry," says the MCA announcement, "are their neighbors who work in it." That is, obviously, a quite general statement: but the employment relations in the industry give it a great deal of substantiation. Nevertheless, it is well to know, not merely to fancy what those who work in it can say, do say, and will say about an enterprise. Here, again, the philosophy of look, listen, and learn is quite pertinent.

"Progress" is not a definitely specific term. With respect of an industry or of any of its individual enterprises, it means much besides financial growth or earning capacity. And in terms of desirable beneficial public relations, those other aspects are of better, perhaps not bigger, public interest. A much better impression is made on the people of the community of an individual enterprise by information on what a good money-spender it is than by figures having to do with its ability as a money-maker. What it pays in wages and salaries means much more to the community than what it may pay in dividends. Its outlays for supplies bought locally, for transportation, for light and power have a real interest for its fellow-townspeople as a whole. In terms of money, they have more interest in what the local enterprise contributes to the economy of the community than in the billions which the same industry takes in all over the United States.

The neighbors of a chemical enterprise have some interest, in fact, in what the industry is doing to provide useful and enjoyable articles of trade. They are also interested, as are all people, in what the industry is doing—it is a very good job—to control pollution of the air or the streams of its widespread operating territory; but they are likely to be far more impressed by the running of a full-width streamer across the front page of the local newspaper, setting forth that some local plants have been rapped by the authorities for committing pollutions.

Somewhere among his many pertinent and enlightening utterances, the renowned Mr. Sherlock Holmes said something about little things being the most important. In all areas of the public relations of industry, that truth stands out. It is not always recognized—public relations are not always satisfactory. So, the success of Chemical Progress Week will depend on what is done in the smallest areas of the industry's contacts with the public. The public can see and grasp small things much better than they can big ones. And it is still true that "many nickles make a muckle." Therefore, it is most desirable that the chemical companies and the chemical plants of the United States, each and every one, make a special earnest effort to make Chemical Progress Week mean all that it can— and should. And they most wisely and profitably (in the best sense of that term) would make that effort a primary purpose of every day in every week year after year. Public relations is a fine flowering, fruit-bearing plant that requires constant attention.

Give It to the States

Perhaps under one of the various meanings of the word, "progress," it might be appropriate to say that the big congressional task of amending, emending, or in some manner revising the Taft-Hartley "labor relations" act is in progress. At least, the house labor committee has adopted an amendment which holds that no labor organization shall be held responsible for the acts of individuals solely because of such membership. The possibility of determining the application of "solely" to any specific case is of micrometric size.

The new Secretary of Labor uttered a profound truth when he recently said that legislation is not the key to labor peace. "True industrial peace," he continued, "must be attained by the settlement of labor problems at the plant level." That would sound better if the employer-employee bargaining which he considered necessary also were settled, in process and purpose, at the plant level.

Employment relations, so-called "labor relations," are not matters for legislative control, although they might well be determined by statute after the manner in which other forms of human relations are dealt with. That is not logically or desirably a matter for federal legislation. It belongs to the several states.

So does the legislating which really should be applied to conditions growing out of dissatisfaction with existing relations. That legislation, as has been said here before, should deal with labor behavior and with management behavior to such extents as they respectively demand. And it should deal with individuals, except where the misbehaving is clearly that of a group—such as the boycottings and picketings and the like which are applied to bring about conditions for workers which make the pious pronouncements of union leaders about "free labor" and "individual rights" sound very peculiar.

Some of the ideas advanced to date in the tinkering with the Taft-Hartley act would push the federal legislation toward the soft side in respect of such misbehavior. Some of them would make that law still more difficult to apply. Both sides of the pressure for changes want "a stronger law"—their respective semantics are far apart on what that term should mean. It is scarcely to be expected that any strengthening will be done, if the defining of that term is based on the interests and welfare of the public.

Side issues loom large in the processes of labor-legislating—federally sponsored prestrike voting, guaranteed annual wages, and so on, including some sort of "who-pays?—so-what?" scheme of governmentally provided higher pay for thinned working ranks and goverment-made jobs for big pay and little, if any, other purpose.

Yes; legislation is not the key to labor peace; nothing is or can be except education—of the old-fashion type wherein failure to learn and to act accordingly brought the birchen switch into play. And that sort of corrective or punitive treatment can satisfactorily be applied only at the plant level. The objective of federal legislation should be to make that practicable.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 5

partment of Commerce, which has jurisdiction over the production of fertilizer, or to the Department of Agriculture, which is more concerned with the use of fertilizer.

Actually, the delegation means but little to the fertilizer industry because the Agriculture department has been exercising supervision over fertilizer distribution ever since World War II. At that time controls were actually in force and administered by the War Foods Administration, which was under the Secretary of Agriculture. It was only in recent years that any question arose as to whether this should not be a proper function of the Commerce department, since it has the task or originating and encouraging fertilizer production.

In settling the issue Mr. Flemming sets out in his mabilization order that which the Secretary of Agriculture is to be responsible for in the defense mobilization program. These include period evaluation of the estimated requirements and supplies of food; recommendation of establishment or modification of expansion goals and programs to meet these goals; cooperation with other departments in correcting apparent deficiencies in food processing or distribution capacity or the capacity of supporting industries such as fertilizers, farm machinery, chemicals and containers; and development of standby controls relating to food allocations and distributions and domestic distribution of farm equipment and fertilizer designed to insure rapid conversion to meet needs in a full mobilization.

GSA Modifies Procedures

General Services Administration has modified its purchasing procedures so that suppliers offering discounts for prompt payment will be required to follow a twenty-day rule. Discounts for payment within shorter periods—say ten days—will be disregarded in awarding contracts, and longer periods, usually thirty days, will be evaluated as though the discounts had been quoted for the standard twenty-day period.

The agency figures that this will save both industry and the government time and money because it means less bookkeeping and arithmetic to prepare bids and evaluate them, certify payments, and record the discounts gained or lost by the latter. In a recent survey, six different discount periods were noted in one set of bids—ten, twenty, thirty, and sixty days and periods ending on the tenth and fifteenth days of the month after date of invoice. One bidder quoted three periods; another two.

Another advantage which the agency sees in the change, in addition to time and labor economies, is that uniformity will rule out an unethical practice by which the government has occasionally been victimized. Unscrupulous bidders, aware that ten-day payment is rarely possible, have quoted large discounts for ten or even fifteen-day payment. The winning bids, however, proved fictitiously low once the brief discount periods had lapsed.

GSA administrator Mansure comments: —"In observing that ten-day discounts are difficult to meet, let me point out, with emphasis, that GSA is building a record for prompt payment within twenty days. In fact, we are matching industry standards. The old idea that government contracts required prolonged payment periods is outmoded."

FDA Simplifies Its Records

The Food and Drug Administration has simplified the records of its regulations covering tests and methods of assay and the certification of antibiotic products, so that those products of a like kind are all dealt with in the same part of the regulation. For example:—

Part 141 of the FDA regulations has to do solely with tests and methods of assay for antibiotic and antibiotic-containing drugs. It is subdivided into five separate parts as follows:—Part 141a—penicillin drugs; part 141b—streptomycin or dihydrostreptomycin drugs; part 141c—chlortetracycline or tetracycline drugs; part 141d—chloramphenicol drugs, and part 141e—bacitracin drugs.

Similarly, those sections of the regulations having to do with certification of the antibiotic drugs will all be found in part 146—broken down into six separate parts—with part 146 containing the general regulations for certification and the separate parts divided into groups by letters corresponding to the groupings for tests and methods of assay.

The changes in codification will make it easier for those concerned with the regulations to follow the changes and revisions as they are made.

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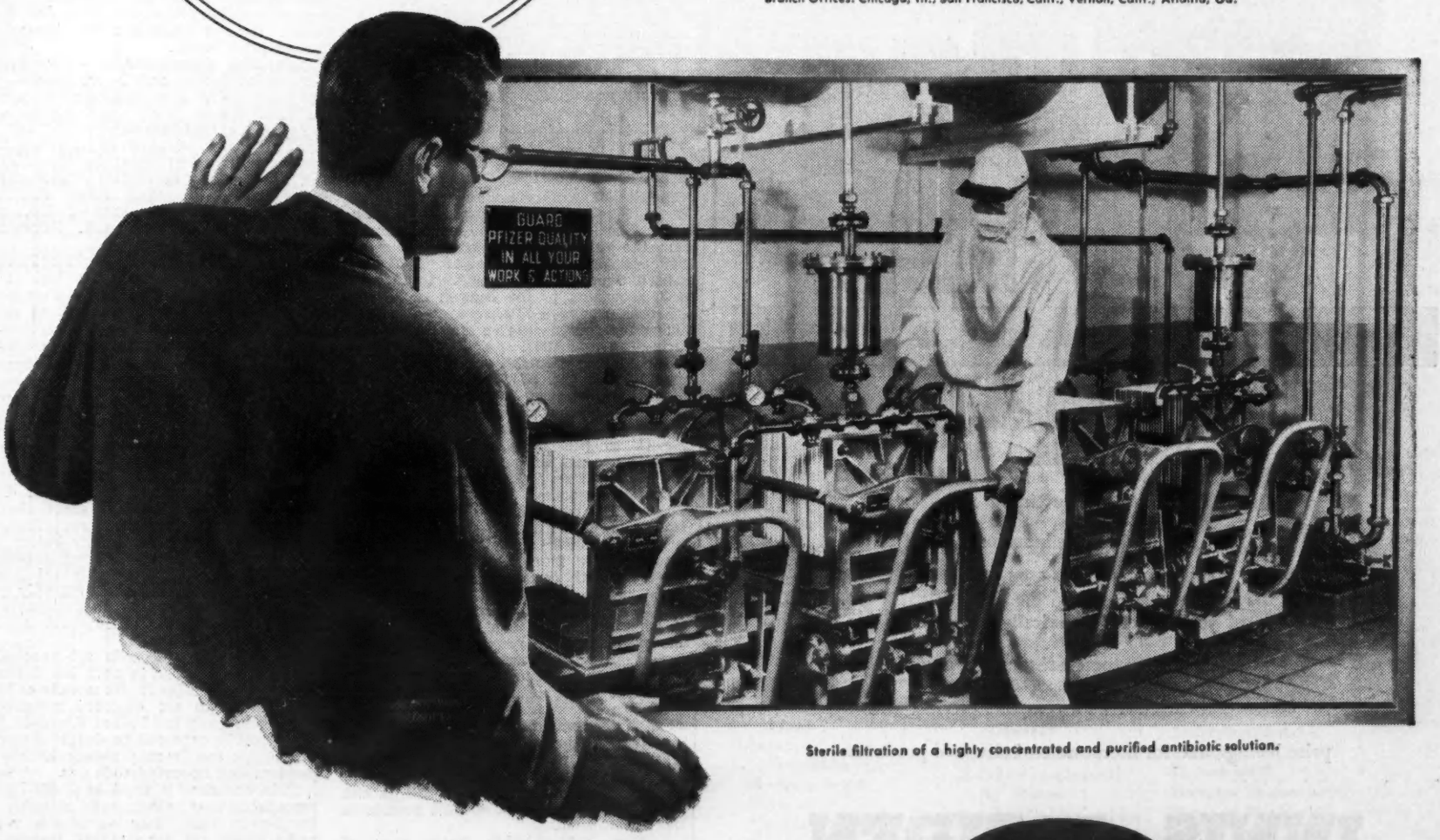

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Heavy Chemicals

Tin prices advanced last week on the belief that the U. S. government will purchase 20,000 tons of tin from Indonesia this year, thereby eliminating that amount of metal from reaching other markets. The uplift in the basic material was promptly reflected in potassium stannate, sodium stannate and other tin based chemicals. The rather unexpected advance installed a vein of caution into the consuming trades and kept commitments within the limit of actual needs. A fractional advance in the price of electrolytic copper was also recorded, the revision being due more to higher scrap prices than improvement in demand. A further tightening of quicksilver supplies on spot forced the market upward. It was pointed out that recent arrivals were committed and offered no direct easement to the shortage of spot stocks. According to Spokane advices, a large magnesite plant at Chewelah, Washington, has shutdown and may be idle for five or six weeks.

Anhydrous ammonia supplies were tighter last week. Spot material was available but not to the same extent as noted at the beginning of the year. Shipments of light and dense soda ash continued good and liquid caustic soda found a steady outlet. Demand held up well for the dry forms of caustic soda including both home and export needs. There was some improvement in demand for chlorine without having much effect on the supply situation. Buying interest in copper sulphate for agriculture was sustained with Florida leading in the amount of purchases. There appeared to be plenty of sulphuric acid around regardless of a pick-up in demand.

Paper production based on percentage six-day capacity was 96.7 percent for the week ending February 27, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 94.6R in the preceding week and 94.6 in the corresponding week of 1953.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce and the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonium Bicarbonate—Demand was described as normal during the first week in March. Stocks while not excessive were fully equal to consuming requirements. There seemed to be little desire on the part of consumers to extend commitments beyond the limit of actual wants.

Bauxite—Mine production of bauxite at 402,936 tons by the 8 companies operating in the United States increased 4 percent from the third to the fourth quarter of 1953 and the annual total for 1953 decreased 5 percent with rspect to that of 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Arkansas produced 98 percent of the total during the fourth quarter and 97 percent during the year 1953.

During the fourth quarter of 1953 imports averaged 391,623 long tons per month, a decrease of 2 percent with respect to the third quarter, 1953. Imports from Jamaica increased 10 percent with respect to the third quarter and the monthly average of imports for 1953 was 98,041 long tons. Total imports for 1953 were the greatest annual imports of record. The ratio of imports to domestic production was 2.8, also the greatest on record. Imports of calcined refractory grade bauxite from British Guiana during the fourth quarter were 24,110 long tons.

Calcium Chloride—Demand is holding at what producers consider normal for this period of the year. Consumers are replenishing stocks used for ice control in order to have supplies ready for dust treatment later in the year.

Carbon Bisulphide—Moderate improvement in demand featured the market over the turn of the month. Supply covered requirements without difficulty. December production amounted to 36,949,876 pounds, compared with 39,965,261 in the receding month and 38,401,424 pounds in December, 1952.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Sales were of better volume at the beginning of March than at the start of the previous month. Prices remained unchanged and supply comfortable. Production during December showed 16,904,404 pounds, against 20,742,860 in November and 16,515,623 pounds in December, 1952.

Chlorine—Consumer interest was more active last week according to producers.

Price Trends

Advanced

Copper, electrolytic, ¼c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, 0.3c. per lb.
Quicksilver, $2 per flask.
Sodium stannate, 0.7c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 0.6c. per lb.
Crystals, 0.5c. per lb.
Metal, 2c. per lb.
Sulphate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tetrachloride, 0.4c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
95.58	95.58	98.52	95.44

(For Current Prices see page 9)

While the insecticide industry was mentioned, the improvement in inquiry appeared to be of general character. There was no difficulty in obtaining supplies as spot stocks were still adequate.

Copper Sulphate—Agricultural demand was sustained last week with improvement noted in inquiry from Florida. Shipments to the iron and steel industry remained steady with no reflection to date of the reduced output in steel. No new developments in the export market which continued relatively quiet. Supply conditions comfortable with prices firm and background stronger due to the advance in the metal.

Glauber's Salt—Consumer demand has been active enough to check stock accumulations. December production was lower at 13,738 tons, compared with 14,829 in the preceding month and 16,490 tons in November, 1952.

Potash, Caustic—The gain in sales previously reported appeared to hold last week although producers admitted there was plenty of room for improvement. The tone of the market continued steady with no scarcity of stocks.

Potassium Carbonate—Some producers stated that certain glass plants had entered the market ta replenish stocks but the overall buying movement was still relatively slow. Supply comfortable and prices remained firm.

Potassium Chlorate—Sales did not exceed seasonal limits and consisted mostly for current requirements in match factories. Prompt shipments were offered at former price levels.

Potassium Permanganate — Consumer demand moderate and being leveled off promptly owing to a comfortable supply position. Prices steady and unchanged.

Potassium Stannate—Priced higher in line with the advance in metallic tin. Platers taking on stocks at the higher level but not inclined to extend commitments beyond current wants. Supply comfortable with producers naming 65c. per pound to 71.6c. delivered east. Prices are based on 86c. tin.

Soda Ash—Shipments of light and dense soda ash were sustained at a high level during the first week in March. Producers continued to describe demand as good with the trend leaning toward expansion. Production has been adjusted to maintain a fair state of balance while the market's price structure has remained firm.

The Rohtas Industries, Ltd., of India, is planning to install a soda ash plant at Dalmianagar, near Calcutta. The initial capacity of the proposed plant of 120 tons per day is to be capable of being increased to 180 tons. Equipment for the plant is now being manufactured in West Germany, where it will be inspected shortly by the company's technicians. Production is expected to commence before the end of 1954. Soda ash is being produced by two plants in India at present. These plants, which reached their capacity production of 54,000 tons in 1953, supply only one-half of India's total requirements, estimated at 115,000 tons.

Indian imports of soda ash reached a peak of 109,000 tons in 1952, but declined to 27,000 tons in the first 8 months of 1953. These imports are obtained principally from Kenya and the United Kingdom. The new plant is expected to double domestic production and thereby reduce India's dependence on imported soda ash.

This chemical is used in India in the manufacture of glass, soda silicate, bichromates, and other chemicals, paper, and textiles, and for washing, laundering, and other household purposes.

Soda Caustic—Producers are not complaining over the current demand. Liquid shipments have continued to find a steady outlet with the combined movement comparing favorably with the February level. The dry forms are not in free supply as demand for home and expert account have reduced producers' inventories and kept

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

the market in a rather tight supply condition.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Buying interest continued fair without impairing the favorable supply position. Stocks of finished bicarb at the beginning of December were 3,555 tons, production was placed at 8,796 tons, consumption 841 tons, shipments and interplant transfers 8,333 tons, leaving stocks on December 31 at 3,177 tons, compared with 3,555 on November 30 and 3,482 tons December 31, 1952. November production was 9,060 tons and output in December, 1952, amounted to 8,238 tons.

Sodium Phosphate—Production of monobasic in December was placed at 1,676 tons, compared with 1,650 in November and 1,500 tons in December, 1952. Tribasic output in December amounted to 3,430 tons, against 3,614 in the preceding month and 4,306 tons in December, 1952. Production of meta was 4,106 tons in December, compared with 4,538 in November and 4,024 tons in December, 1952.

Sodium Silicate—Demand described as good but not exerting any unusual pressure on production. December output of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous showed 43,957 tons, compared with 52,489 in November and 45,891 tons in December, 1952.

Sodium Stannate—Higher prices were established last week, the market responding readily to the advance in metallic tin. Buying interest slowed down early in the period but gained a bit at the close. Consumers, however, were cautious and confined purchases to actual needs. Producers named 48.3c. to 53.7c. per pound for drums, delivered east.

Sodium Sulphate—Supply and demand appeared to hold a satisfactory degree of balance at the beginning of the month. December production of anhydrous refined totaled 18,487 tons, compared with 16,772 in the preceding month and 19,835 tons in December 1952.

Tin Chemicals—Higher tin prices were responsible for an advance in most of the tin based chemicals. Demand was not unusually active, sales showing up better at the close than at the beginning of the week. The breakdown showed tin chloride at 76.9c. to 1.037c. per pound, the inside price representing 20,000 pounds or truckload lots, tin crystals 81c. to 85c., sulphate 88.9c. to 96.9c. and tetrachloride 72.4c. to 73.4c. per pound, delivered east. Prices are based on tin at 86c. per pound.

Acids

Acetic—Buying interest in glacial did not exceed moderate dimensions over the turn of the month. Stocks have continued adequate and it was stated that in some sections of the country former prices have not been entirely recognized. December productions of acetic acid was placed at 38,741,072 pounds of synthetic, compared with 34,776,936 in November and 41,342,428 pounds in December 1952. The natural output in December amounted to 1,019,000 pounds, against 1,738,000 in the preceding month and 1,643,000 in December 1952.

Formic—Demand described as moderate to fair with buyers not finding supplies a problem. December production was given at 960,068 pounds, compared with 1,023,383 pounds in November.

Hydrochloric—Sales volume was sustained at its former level, according to producers. Demand while fair could stand improvement without interfering with the favorable supply situation.

Hydrofluoric—Demand held about equal to production thereby maintaining a satisfactory degree of balance. December output of anhydrous and technical showed 3,645 tons, compared with 4,107 in November and 3,776 tons in December 1952.

Oxalic—Stocks adequate to meet current demand which is not unusually active. December production was placed at 1,407,519 pounds, against 1,147,579 in the preceding month and 1,840,469 pounds in December 1952.

Phosphoric—Consumers are taking on stocks mostly for current wants while aggregate sales are reported satisfactory. December production amounted to 196,595 tons including 97,325 tons made from phosphorous and 99,270 from phosphate rock. The November total was revised to 204,545 tons and in December 1952, the total showed 177,178 tons.

Sulphuric—Shipments gained moderately over the turn of the month under an increased demand mostly for agricultural use. Production has been sustained at a level to keep supplies adequate to meet the current extent of consumer demand.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary aluminum in December was 110,291 short tons, the second highest monthly output for the year, exceeded only by 110,545 tons produced in August. Total and sheets, plates, bars, etc. decreased. production for 1953 was 1,252,000 short tons (preliminary), an increase of about 34 percent compared with 1952, according to the Bureau of Mines. Production during the first month of 1953 was below capacity because of a hydroelectric power shortage caused by dry weather conditions which affected production of both the Tennessee Valley and the Pacific Northwest reduction plants. However, during February heavy rains and melting snow resulted in the lifting of power restrictions and the industry again operated at or near capacity. In September, the most severe drought in many years in the Tennessee Valley resulted in decreased hydroelectric power in that area. Despite these interruptions, an all time annual production record was achieved by the addition of new pot lines to plants already producing at Point Comfort, Rockdale and San Patricio, Texas; Wenatchee, Washington and Chalmette, Louisiana. The cumulative production of 1,000,000 tons plus was attained in October. With the exception of January and February more than 100,000 tons of prime aluminum metal was produced each month during 1953.

Foreign trade in November, for the second successive month, general net imports of metals and alloys in crude form,

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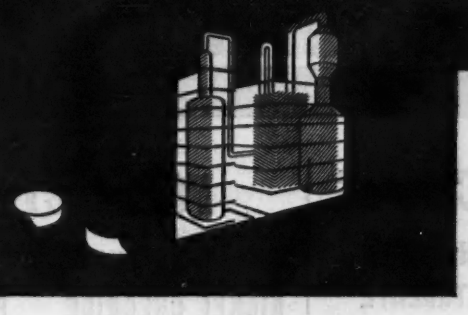

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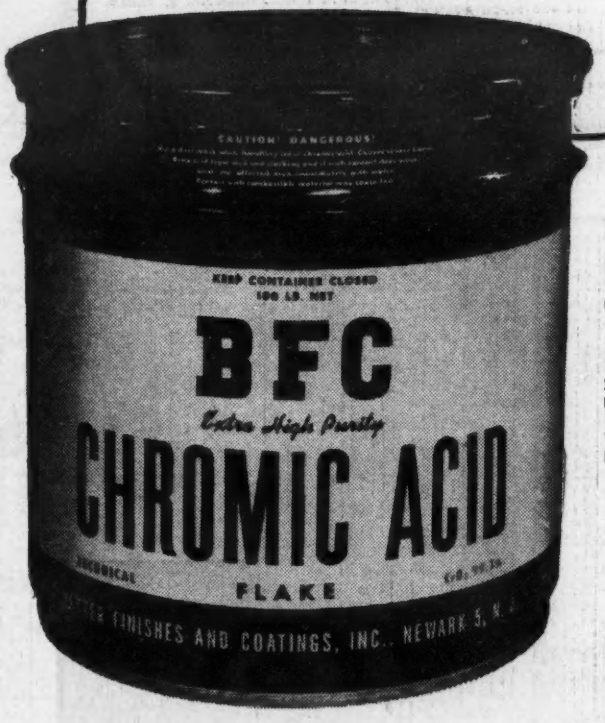

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Compared with October, November imports were less by 6,597 short tons. During 1953, imports of crude and semifabricated aluminum were more than double those of 1952. Exports of crude aluminum increased, but exports of semifabricated shapes decreased. Canada continued as the chief source of imported supply and accounted for 73 percent of the first 11 months, 1953 imports of pig and ingot aluminum.

Copper—A fractional advance in the price of refined copper was recorded last week. The upward revision was attributed more to an increase in the price of copper scrap than to any important improvement in consuming demand. At the close of the week, electrolytic was quoted at 29¾c. to 30c. per pound delivered Valley basis. Press advices from Santiago stated that the Chilean government has voted to reject, temporarily the request of two large American copper producers to reduce their output. The contemplated reduction would have reduced production by approximately 4,100 metric tons (2,204.6 pounds to a ton) a month from the present monthly rate of around 13,800 tons.

Lead—Bureau of Mines placed December consumption 83,708 tons, compared with 88,178 in the preceding month. Total consumption of refined lead last year was 474,000 tons and 58,000 tons of antimonial lead. It was further stated that during 1953, the use of lead in cable covering and batteries each increased 3% to 146,536 tons, and 362,767 tons, respectively. Use in tetraethyl fluid was up 11% to 162,443 tons from 146,723 tons in 1952. Consumption of lead in pigments declined to 120,828 tons from 122,299 tons in 1952. Sales in the domestic market continued moderate over last week. The price for the common grade was unchanged at 12½c. per pound, New York, and 12.30c. at St. Louis.

Quicksilver—Market conditions were stronger last week with the scarcity of spot material being more accentuated. It was stated that practically all arrivals of late have been committed leaving available stocks definitely short. At the close $195 per flask for spot was named.

Tin—Prices advanced rather sharply last week. The uplift was attributed to prospects that the U. S. Government will take 20,000 tons of tin from Indonesia for the third successive year, thereby keeping that much metal from reaching other markets. Under the original agreement entered into in 1952, the U. S. contracted to buy Indonesian tin for a three-year period. But that contract specified a price for only the first two years, which ended a week ago, plus two months more to complete deliveries. Sales in the domestic market were not of extensive dimensions with most of the spot business in Straits tin placed at 87c. to 87¼c. per pound.

Zinc—Another major producer has cutback output, the reduction being effective immediately. This producer stated that very little, if any, improvement can be expected in the market price until the production of slab zinc in the U. S., plus slab zinc imports, are brought into line with domestic consumption. Some sellers reported a slight gain in sales, compared with a month ago, but no important pickup in demand could be noted. The price of prime western remained at 9¼c. per pound at East St. Louis and 9¾c. delivered, New York.

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Monsanto Chemical Reports Several Shifts in Personnel

Monsanto Chemical Company has announced several shifts in personnel at its various units within and outside the United States.

Jack W. Garvin has been named special representative in Hawaii for the overseas division, succeeding Robert C. Miller, who is returning to St. Louis, Mr. Garvin will maintain offices in Honolulu, in the chemical department of American Factors, Ltd., Monsanto's exclusive representative in Hawaii. Mr. Miller's new assignment will be on the applications of plant nutrients for the company's inorganic chemicals division.

Monsanto Canada, Ltd., Montreal, has appointed Honore Hudon production supervisor of the chemicals and resins department. With the company since 1951, Mr. Hudon was engaged in the design and initial operations of the company's recently-installed oil additive plant. The Canadian organization has also announced the addition of Roy F. Taylor to the sales staff to handle industrial chemicals for the pulp and paper, textile, pharmaceutical and plastics industries.

J. Clark Kaskie has been appointed a member of the process investigation group of Monsanto's engineering department in Texas City, Tex. Mr. Kaskie, who had been serving as a supervisor at the John F. Queeny plant, will become supervising engineer for product investigation work on polyethylene.

Chemical Marketing Group Being Formed in New York

A new chemical marketing and economics groups is being organized in New York, it was announced last week. The unit will be an operating subgroup of American Chemical Soicety's New York section, and, in addition, will maintain close contact with the society's national division on chemical marketing and economics.

Meetings of the new group will be held every two months, starting the latter part of September and ending in May. Two more meetings are planned for the balance of this year, the next slated this Wednesday, March 11, at 7 p.m. in the cafeteria of the Union Carbide Building, 30 East 42nd Street, New York. Speaker will be Dr. J. G. Davidson, chairman of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation.

Titanium Zirconium Co. Reports New Unit Operating

Titanium Zirconium Company, Flemington, N. J., has a new unit in operation for quantity production of zirconium acetate solution and, in addition, plans are being made to add a unit for production of ammonium zirconyl carbonate solution, it has been announced.

In addition to compounds already in production or planned, a number of other high-purity zirconium compounds have been developed in the laboratory. Intensive work is being carried out with regard to the application of these compounds and in the development of other zirconium compounds, the company stated.

Hooker Sales Posts to 2

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has made William L. Gillespie Chicago district sales manager and Victor M. Morgan a sales representative with headquarters at the Chicago district sales office.

Mr. Gillespie joined Hooker in 1939. In 1952 he was appointed a salesman in the midwest and now replaces Charles Y. Cain, who has been promoted to manager of plastics sales. Mr. Morgan became associated with Hooker in 1950. He now replaces Mr. Gillespie as a field salesman in the midwest.

Linde Names Hall Companies

Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, has named the C. P. Hall Companies of Akron, Ohio; Chicago; Newark, N. J., and Los Angeles distributor for its line of silicone emulsions and oils to the rubber industry.

Stokes Machine Co. Adds Stalbaum

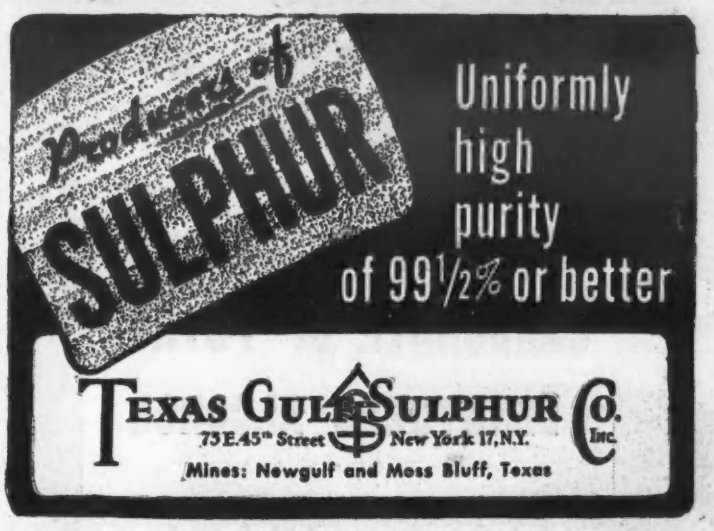
Ralph H. Stalbaum has joined the sales staff of the New York district office of F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia. Before joining the Stokes organization early this year, Mr. Stalbaum had been a development engineer with Sinclair Refining Company, East Chicago, Ind.; New England district manager for Duriron Company, Dayton, Ohio, and district manager in Pittsburgh, Pa., for Byron Jackson Company, Los Angeles.

Corrosion Program Set At MIT This Summer

A special one-week summer program in corrosion, to summarize the fundamental and recent advances in this field, will be given at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from June 21 through 25.

Dr. Herbert H. Uhlig, professor of metallurgy, will be in charge of the program. Special lecturers, in addition to Dr. Uhlig, will include Milton Stern, research associate in metallurgy at MIT; W. Z. Friend and F. L. Laque of International Nickel Company; L. P. Sudrabin of Electro Rust-Proofing Corporation; R. M. Burns of Bell Telephone Laboratories, and Prof. Norman Hackerman of the department of chemistry, University of Texas.

Tuition for the program will be $100. Further information and application blanks are available from the Summer Session Office, Room 7-103, MIT, Cambridge 39, Mass.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CHEMICALS OUTLOOK March 1954

WYANDOTTE CHEMICALS

This news bulletin about Wyandotte Chemicals services, products, and their applications, is published to help keep you posted. Perhaps you will want to route these and subsequent facts to interested members of your organization. Additional information and trial quantities of Wyandotte products are available upon request . . . may we serve you?

BETTER SERVICE FOR AGRICULTURAL FORMULATORS

Wyandotte is growing in importance as a source of raw materials for formulators of agricultural chemicals. We have recently strengthened our position as a supplier of technical DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane), making available increased quantities and improved service to DDT buyers. And by way of a reminder, Wyandotte also offers to the agricultural field Lindane, BHC (technical and high-gamma), wetting agents, solvents, fumigants, emulsifiers and soil conditioners.

It may be to your distinct advantage to discuss your coming requirements with Wyandotte . . . a reliable source of basic materials for formulators and processors.

FOR DRY BLEACH MAKERS: NEW LOWER HALANE PRICES

Mounting sales and corresponding increases in production have resulted in new, lower prices for HALANE, Wyandotte's new dichlorodimethylhydantoin, an organic chlorine-liberating material used in dry, home laundry bleaching compounds. HALANE can now be purchased in truckload or carload lots at 50¢ per pound; drum quantities, 60¢ per pound; f.o.b. Wyandotte, Michigan . . . standard HALANE drums are of 47-gallon capacity, weigh 220 pounds gross, 200 pounds net.

In testimony to Halane's diverse applicability, the chemical industry has found uses for it we hadn't even considered. In addition to its acknowledged usefulness in home laundry bleaches, present information indicates Halane has potential applications in the rubber, textile, and water treating industries. We have an unusual amount of specific information on Halane's properties and performance which we'd be pleased to share with you . . . if interested, drop us a line defining your problem.

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Wyandotte's exclusive Pluronics, a series of 100%-active nonionic surfactants based on a unique chemical system, are now being used commercially in the manufacture of improved metal cleaners. Some of the unusual properties of the Pluronics that make these better formulas possible are: high cloud point, good wetting, low foaming, good rinsing and excellent stability to acids, alkalies and metal ions. Samples available for experimental use . . . more specific information can be furnished if you give as many details as possible when writing.

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Gadolinium, Hafnium Gains At Oak Ridge Are Described

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, which operates the Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., for the Atomic Energy Commission, has announced that the natural isotopes of the rare-earth element, gadolinium, are being separated for the first time in a mass spectrograph, or calutron, at the laboratory, and that new date on the properties of hafnium carbide have been provided by recent work there.

Isotopes of gadolinium are separated by heating gadolinium chloride to above 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit, decomposing the molecules and converting the gadolinium atoms to positively charged ions by bombardment with electrons of a few hundred volts energy, accelerating these ions by an electric field of about 35,000 volts so as to propel them across a magnetic field where they are constrained by the field to a circular path of travel. The radii of travel of the isotopes are proportional to the isotope weight. After these isotope ions have gone half way around the circle they are captured in collectors placed at such positions to intercept the isotopes of different weights.

Literature references indicate that hafnium carbide is a super-refractory compound, and is among the hardest materials known. Not a great deal of information is available, however, because of the comparative scarcity of pure hafnium, since its similarity to zirconium ordinarily makes the separation of these two elements difficult. Recent processes developed at the laboratory have stepped up the production of pure zirconium and hafnium. Hagnium carbide tested at the laboratory for use as a refractory material was synthesized from carbon and pure hafnium oxide available there.

Pellets of dry-pressed carbon and hafnium oxide were heated in a graphite crucible from 2,000 to 2,400 degrees Centigrade over a two-hour period, with a five-minute period at over 3,000 degrees to volatilize any impurities and to increase the crystal size by recrystallization. The product was a loosely coherent mass of blue-black crystals.

Mathieson Installing Fume Control System in Texas

Mathieson Chemical Corporation last week announced that construction has begun on a combination fume scrubber and burner installation at its Pasadena, Tex., fertilizer plant.

This installation culminates months of research and experimentation by Mathieson to find a satisfactory solution for removing odors arising from its fertilizer manufacturing operation, John R. Beatty, Houston, Texas., operations manager, stated. During their research efforts, Mathieson engineers discovered certain masking agents which improved the control of odors at the plant. However, they did not feel that this was a complete and satisfactory solution to the problem.

The new system, which will replace the use of masking agents, will cost approximately $200,000 and is expected to be completed sometime in April. This installation is expected to eliminate fertilizer odors arising from Mathieson's operations, Mr. Beatty said.

Wyandotte Promotes Two

The appointments of F. M. Zorn as assistant to the sales manager, general products group, inorganic chemicals, and L. M. W. Behm as manager of order and scheduling have been announced at Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Michigan Alkali Division, Wyandotte, Mich. Mr. Zorn has been with Wyandotte for fifteen years and prior to his new appointment was manager of the order and scheduling department. Mr. Behm joined Wyandotte in 1910 and has spent much of his forty-four years with the company in order and scheduling work.

Carlisle Chemical Names Robinson

Carlisle Chemical Works, Inc., Reading, Ohio, has named John N. Robinson sales representative in the New England territory. Mr. Robinson served in a similar capacity with Armour & Co. and the Pentone Company, and as a chemical engineer with General Motors Corporation before joining Carlisle.

Trade Briefs

American Cyanamid Company's suggestion plan in 1953 resulted in cash awards for one out of every four suggestions submitted.

S. Lloyd Sammis has been made production manager of United States Rubber Company's footwear and general products division.

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Crucible Steel Takes Half Interest in Vacuum Metals

Crucible Steel Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., has acquired a 50 percent interest in Vacuum Metals Corporation, formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. Vacuum Metals is already producing vacuum melted steels and other metals in commercial quantities, and is the country's only commercial producer of these high-purity metals.

Arrangements have been completed for construction of new vacuum melting facilities to be located in Syracuse, N. Y., in an expansion program that is expected to increase Vacuum Metals' capacity by more than 500 percent in the next twelve months.

Vacuum Metals is currently producing vacuum melted metals and alloys in its plant in Cambridge. Present production facilities permit production at a rate in excess of $1,000,000 annually. First step toward increasing this output will be construction by Vacuum Metals of a new furnace of 6,000 pounds daily capacity at the Syracuse Plant of Crucible. Vacuum Metals will also continue the operation of its present furnaces at Cambridge.

Joel Hunter, executive vice-president of Crucible, will serve as Vacuum Metals' chairman of the board under the new joint ownership setup. Richard S. Morse, president of National Research, will hold a similar post with Vacuum Metals.

Goodrich Chemical Names Sales and Service Managers

B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has named P. J. Weaver manager of its sales development laboratories at Avon Lake, Ohio, and W. E. Manring technical service manager of the plastics materials sales department, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Weaver joined Goodrich in 1943. He was made a development supervisor at Avon Lake in 1947. In 1951 he was transferred to the plastics materials sales department as technical service manager, a position he held until his present promotion.

Mr. Manring became technical service engineer for Goodrich in 1948 and was made a development supervisor in 1951. The following year he moved to the company's Cleveland headquarters as a product engineer. Prior to his association with Goodrich, he was with American Cyanamid Company, New York.

Chemstrand Appoints Preston Technical Personnel Manager

Appointment of Abraham D. Preston as technical personnel manager for the Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has been announced by L. E. Stone, manager of personnel relations.

In his new position, Mr. Preston will be responsible for recruiting additional technical personnel to staff Chemstrand's plants located at Decatur and Pensacola, Fla. Chemstrand nylon is manufactured at Pensacola, and "Acrilan" acrylic fiber is manufactured at Decatur. The company's modern multi-unit research center also is located at Decatur.

Prior to joining Chemstrand, Mr. Preston was engaged as a personnel representative for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., at Wilmington, Del. He also has served in a personnel supervisory capacity with the Atlantic Refining Company at Philadelphia.

Pennsalt Assigns Sorber

Charles R. Sorber, jr., has been appointed Cincinnati, Ohio, district supervisor for the metal processing department of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sorber, who joined Pennsalt in 1947 and served as sales representative in several territories, will make his headquarters in Cincinnati. He will supervise sales in the Indianapolis-Louisville, Columbus, and St. Louis territories.

Amer. Potash Loses Esberg

Alfred M. Esberg has resigned as vice-president and director of American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles. Mr. Esberg was president of Eston Chemicals, Inc., prior to the merging of that company with American Potash in 1952. With American Potash, he served as head of the sales development department.

Chemicals Data Reprinted by Becco

The stability of hydrogen peroxide in concentrations above 90 percent by weight, and factors which influence its rate of decomposition, are discussed in bulletin No. 55, a reprint, now available from the Buffalo Electro-Chemical Company, division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y. Another reprint available from Becco is bulletin No. 56, which, in summing up research on epoxidation and hydroxylation reactions and their applications, describes a new series of vinyl plasticizers—epoxy fatty acid esters.

National Lead Australia Unit Gets Exploration Concessions

National Lead Company announced last week that it had received concessions from the Australian government to explore a large area in the northern part of the continent. The regions to be explored have shown indications that they might contain ores of copper, nickel, lead and zinc. Operations are being carried out by the company's Australian subsidiary, Titanium Alloy Manufacturing Company Pty., Ltd. At the present time, the company mines and exports rutile and zircon ores from properties on the eastern coast of Australia.

Stone & Webster Posts Filled

Alfred L. Hartridge and Stuart F. Kosters have been elected vice-presidents and Thomas W. Barry has been appointed an assistant treasurer of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, New York.

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Cyanamid Realigns Personnel At Its Stamford Laboratories

American Cyanamid Company last week announced several new appointments at its Stamford research laboratories in Stamford, Conn.

In the agricultural and mining chemicals department, Dr. E. L. Starks was named manager; Dr. J. F. Yost, agricultural chemical group leader; K. G. Nolan, agricultural biological group leader; N. Hedley, cyanidation group leader, and Dr. R. B. Booth, mining chemicals group leader.

In the plastics and resins department, Dr. V. V. Lindgren was named manager; R. Lindenfelser, resin development group leader; Dr. L. E. Cadwell, surface coatings group leader; H. M. Day, reinforced plastics group leader; J. A.Melchore, thermoplastics group leader, and Dr. J. K. Magrane, molding and bonding group leader. In the rubber chemicals department, A. R. Davis was named manager.

In the process chemicals department, Dr. W. H. Horne was named manager; C. G. Landes, paper chemicals group leader; Dr. C. S. Scanley, applied surface chemistry group leader; Dr. A. M. Swift, chemical development group leader, and Dr. J. M. Salsbury, textile chemicals group leader. In the synthetic fibers department, Dr. N. H. Marsh was named manager; Dr. A. Cresswell, fibers research group leader, and Dr. D. B. Wicker, fibers development group leader.

Columbia-Southern Appoints

Appointment of Andrew W. York, jr., as sales representative at Minneapolis, Minn., for the Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been announced by W. I. Galliher, vice-president. Mr. York joined Columbia-Southern during 1946 and has served since as an expeditor in the order and service department at the firm's general office.

International Nickel Adds Capacity At Creighton Mine Concentrator

Enlargement of the capacity of the concentrator at the Creighton mine of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., has brought capacity to 12,000 tons of ore per day, it has been announced. The development adds 20 percent to the concentrator capacity. The mill building has been enlarged to a length of 465 feet. Two crushers have been added to the original four and thirty-six flotation machines have alsc been added, bringing the total to 180.

General Electric Co. Names Chemical Materials Manager

Vernon R. Childress has been named manager of marketing research and product planning for the chemical materials department of General Electric Company, Pittsfield, Mass. Mr. Childress became an engineer at B. F. Goodrich Company, Marietta, Ohio, in 1940. Subsequently he served with B. F. Goodrich Chemical Company as a technical salesman and O'Sullivan Rubber Corporation as manager of plastics sales.

Mr. Childress joined General Electric's chemical division in 1950 as a product planning analyst in the division's marketing department. He was named manager of sales analysis and planning for the division's chemicals materials department in 1951, the post preceding his present appointment.

Lindsay Chemical Issues Price List

Lindsay Chemical Company, West Chicago, Ill., has issued a new list of 125 cerium, other rare earth and thorium salts in various ranges of purities. Copies may be obtained by writing the company at 258 Ann street.

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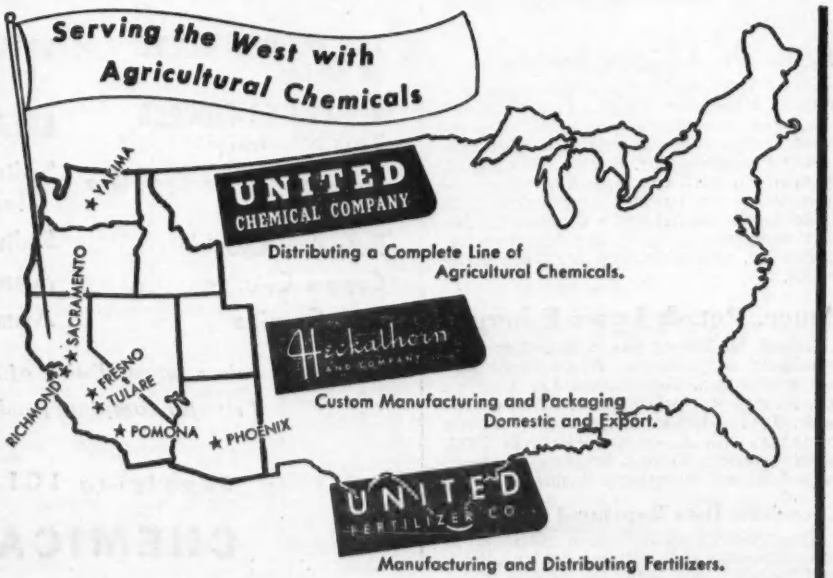

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Interest in starches was improving with somewhat lower price patterns on potato starch. Idaho was down about 1 cent per pound for shipment to the East. Maine held firm after a decline of ½ cent per pound the previous week. Meanwhile Maine grinders, being offered more potatoes as a result of the decision of the government not to support the 1953 crop, were operating on a three shift basis around the clock. Egg production was high. Tanning materials were slow, and prices remained unchanged.

Shorn wool production in the United States dropped to 230,000,000 pounds last year, off some 36,000,000 pounds from 1952. Pulled wool production in 1953 amounted to 41,000,000 pounds, up some 7,000,000 pounds, or 22 percent, over the 1952 output. Accordingly, the total wool output of 271,000,000 pounds in 1953 was up 2 percent over the 1952 production. This, however was well below the average of 337,000,000 pounds for the 1942-51 period.

The week ending February 27 was a week of relatively lower than normal slaughtering, due in large part to many plants being closed down for Washington's birthday. Cattle slaughter was 303,000 head, off 14 percent from the previous week, but still 9 percent ahead of the corresponding week of last year. Calf slaughter for the same week amounted to 129,00 head as against 121,000 head the previous week, and 115,000 head a year ago.

Egg production in January of this year was well over levels of a year ago. Liquid egg production stood at 29,988,000 pounds, as compared with 17,955,000 pounds in January of last year. Dried and frozen egg output were much higher this year than last. The January output of dried eggs being almost four times as great as it was last year. Frozen egg output was up by about 70 percent over last year.

Rayon and acetate broad woven fabric output in linear yards during the fourth quarter of last year was off 9 percent, as compared to the third quarter, and off 16 percent from the fourth quarter of 1952. There were 431,000,000 linear yards produced in the fourth quarter, as against 474,000,000 yards in the third quarter, and 512,00,000 yards in the fourth quarter of 1952. Meanwhile, production of 100 percent nylon fabrics, stood at 83,000,000 yards in the fourth quarter of last year, compared with 71,000,000 yards in the third quarter, and 73,000,000 yards in the fourth quarter of 1952. Other synthetic fiber fabrics, including blends, also gained, amounting to 52,000,000 yards in the fourth quarter of this year, as against 41,000,000 yards in the third, and 48,000,000 yards in the fourth quarter of 1952.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
Potato starch, Idaho, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
97.57	97.57	97.89	103.09

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Chemicals

Sodium Acetate—Anhydrous prices were firm at 12c. in carlots and 12¾c. in less than carlot bag quantities, f.o.b. factory. Demand was steady, with buyers taking mostly only enough material for immediate needs.

Sodium Dichromate—The supply position of this chemical was reported as quite adequate, and in view of prompt shipment ready available from manufacturer's inventories, buyers were inclined to confine their orders to immediate needs. However, movement against contracts was said to be steady and fairly well sustained.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—On a freight allowed basis, prices were quoted for drums at 23c. per pound in carlot quantities, and 23½c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Demand was hardly more than fair from the textile industry, due to operations being currently at only a moderate level.

Sodium Formaldehyde Sulfoxylate—The price pattern on this item was firm and unchanged, following the price reduction reported some weeks ago. That reduction was made in order to pass on to consuming industries savings resulting in lower production costs. Accordingly, no further price adjustment was expected in the immediate future. Meanwhile, demand was steady at a very moderate level, in line with current operations in the industry.

Sizing Materials

Corn Starch—Prices were firm and unchanged in this market. Shipments were reported to be moving at a fairly well sustained level, in line with current operations in consuming industries. Supplies were abundant.

Egg Albumen — High egg production this year, as compared to a year ago, held this market to the lower price level which had been established early in the year. Of the January frozen liquid egg production of 21,916,000 pounds, less than half was whole egg. Frozen egg albumen production amounted to 7,079,000 pounds, in addition to which some 2,854,000 pounds were used for drying, and 810,000 pounds immediately consumed. Compared to a year ago, this is high albumen production. Of the 4,576,000 pounds of liquid albumen produced in January a year ago, 3,824,000 pounds were frozen, 182,000 pounds dried, and 570,000 pounds immediately consumed. Dried albumen production from all sources amounted in January to 612,000 pounds.

Some sections of the industry felt that egg albumin prices would hold about as they are now, in the weeks immediately ahead, expressing the view that prices had about hit bottom. Other quarters were not so sure. Buyers were inclined to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis.

Egg Yolk—Like egg albumen, the yolk market was keenly competitive as a result of high production. Prices last week stayed at the same low levels prevailing recently, following the three-cent drop of two weeks ago. Yolk liquid production in January of this year amounted to 8,337,000 pounds as compared with January of last year at 3,150,000 pounds. Of the January yolk liquid output, 5,172,000 pounds were frozen, 2,012,000 pounds were dried, and 1,153,000 pounds immediately consumed. Dried yolk production from all sources amounted to 954,000,000 pounds.

Potato Starch—Just what the price pattern would be on this item was a bit uncertain. Some interest was shown on the part of buyers upon news that potatoes would not be supported, and hence must find industrial outlets for the crop excess at prices determined by supply and demand. Accordingly, potatoes moved to Maine grinders, who are resuming three-shift operations. The effect on potato starch prices was felt likely to be ultimately downward, and Maine starch eased off ¼c. per pound the previous week, but held unchanged last week.

Maine grinders were said to be operating full tilt, 24 hours a day, working against a backlog of accumulated orders, for which shipment was not pressed during the recent quiet period. It was generally felt in most quarters that prices would hold at current levels, until all back orders are filled, and perhaps longer, depending on how well current demand is sustained.

Maine starch in carlots was firm at 5¾c. per pound, while Idaho starch was quoted at 5½c. f.o.b. factory for shipment to the East and slightly higher for shipment to the West. This represented a slight decline on Idaho starch.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Demand for extract was said to be largely confined to small orders for immediate needs, and overall could not be described as hardly more than fair.

Mangrove Bark—This market was quiet and slow. The price pattern in primary markets was not sharply defined, and buyers had different ideas than sellers. The result was an unsettled situation, with prices essentially nominal. Part of this confusion was due to lack of buying interest on the part of tanners for inventory replacement, and the market situation was felt likely to remain nominal until such time as tanners interest is aroused to the point of actual purchase in sufficient volume to establish a market.

Myrobalans—While demand was quiet in this market, primary market conditions appeared to be in sharper focus. Local trading was quiet and spotty.

Quebracho — Quotations were unchanged, and the market remained quiet, with buying interest limited to small quantities for prompt shipment.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Petroleum Derivatives

Prices remained firm at previously established listings. The general level of activity for solvents and diluents was relatively slow. Producers said that demand for aromatics slowed down a few weeks back and has not shown much inclination to pep up. Aliphatics have been comparatively slow for longer than that. A strong pickup never developed for aliphatics last fall. Sales were slightly improved since the first of the year, but there was still room for a good deal more improvement.

Demand for cleaner's naphtha was seasonally slow. Hexane was a bit slow with some sources and held up fairly well with others. Solvent extraction of vegetable oils was relatively steady, but not at the same pace as former years. Demand for lacquer diluent was slower than it had been a few months back. Slightly increased interest was noted for mineral spirits since January. Sales were still rated as slow, falling behind levels of previous years. Demand for pure aromatics has not shown any indication of picking up. Consumers frequently were not interested in taking as large orders of toluol and xylol as they had been. Ample supplies of both aromatics were now available for industrial consumption. Reduced government needs of toluol have freed the supply.

A very good buying interest held up activity for fully refined paraffin waxes. Although supplies were not critically short of demand requirements, most sources could not make immediate shipment on orders. Producers seemed to be shipping right from production. Microcrystalline waxes were not quite as pressed. Demand was good and was balanced by an ample supply. The market for liquefied petroleum gases remained realtively firm. Contract prices for propane were quite steady.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
105.42	105.42	105.34	104.40

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Solvents and Diluents

Cleaner's Naphtha—Activity was relatively slow in this market. Producers said that they had ample supplies to take care of current consumer requirements. Prices remained firm at former levels. No changes in price schedules or general demand levels were anticipated immediately.

Hexane—Adequate supplies were readily available to meet current consumption needs. Vegetable oil extractions have been relatively steady, but not quite as heavy as they have been in the past. Nonetheless, the producing season continued to deliver an even flow of soybean oil. Some of the extractors have consolidated their operations at one plant, whereas they were spread out before, it was said. Hence, a source added, demand for solvent might hold up well for one supplier, while it fell off a bit for another, dependent upon who the individual consumers might happen to be. There has been a fair volume of solvent exported to meet extraction needs in South America, Africa, and other producing areas.

Lacquer Diluent—Demand for this material was slower than it had been in October or November. Slow demand for the toluol-type diluent has left ample supplies for all present needs. Sufficient stocks of benzol-type material were also available to meet consumer requirements. Price schedules have held firm at former listings.

Mineral Spirits—No significant pickup in activity was noted for this aliphatic. Demand for all solvents and diluents was said to be slow at the present time. Ample supplies were around to accommodate consumer requirements. Price schedules remained firm at formerly established levels.

Toluol—Producers said that there was no change in the market for aromatics in the past few weeks. Buying interest was currently slow. A steady flow of material continued to move, but consumers were not taking as much toluol as they had a few months ago. Ample supplies were available to take care of the current demand. Producer quotations remained firm at previously established listings.

Xylol—Demand for this material dropped off with the general decline in buying for aromatics in the past several weeks. Ample supplies were available to take care of present consumption levels. More xylol has been available for industrial consumption since the pressure came off aromatics during the last quarter of 1953. A greater amount of distillation time has been allowed for xylol output, making the available supply greater. New production has also come in and improved the supply. Price schedules have held firm at old levels.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Producers said that the market for these waxes was in relatively good shape. Demand was firm enough to keep a good, steady volume of material moving. The supply picture was one of generally satisfactory stocks to take care of the needs of the market. It was said that there were ample base stocks available, indicating that makers were controlling their production enough to take care of the specific needs of consumers. Current price quotations were unchanged from former listings.

Paraffin—Producers reported that demand continued on a strong plane. Individual suppliers' positions varied slightly as to deliveries on orders. Some sources had a slight delay, not being able to take care of rush orders immediately, while others said they were able to handle the demand all right. Most producers seemed to be shipping right from production. The majority of consumers have learned the shipping time of their sources of supply and bought accordingly, it was added. Price schedules of fully refined paraffins have held firmly to previous levels.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The market remained under relatively firm conditions. Prices were steady at 4c. per gallon in group 3. Ample supplies of propane were available to meet current needs. Most producers have fairly well cleaned out their underground storage by now, which has left space for any surplus production that does not move right out to meet the demand on the market. Demand was still rated as fairly firm, so there has been no substantial movement to refill underground yet. Underground storing for the summer will probably start in a few weeks, it was added.

Daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products in December was 700,000 barrels, which was 17,000 barrels per day higher than in November, according to the Bureau of Mines. The increase was almost entirely in the production of propane and butane-propane mix. Total stocks declined 1,795,000 barrels during December. The drop at plants and terminals was 1,400,000 barrels, and at refineries was 395,000 barrels.

For the year, daily average production was 663,000 barrels per day (natural gasoline and allied products)), which was 9 percent above 1952. Stocks at the plants and terminals at the end of 1953 were 2,849,000 barrels higher than at the end of 1952. Increased stocks of LPG's accounted for 1,552,000 barrels of this increase.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The production of crude petroleum averaged 6,238,000 barrels daily in December, a decline of 39,000 barrels daily compared with November, according to Bureau of Mines reports. Total production for the year 1953 averaged 6,466,000 barrels daily, or a gain of 3.4 percent compared with the 1952 final. The record production for the year of 2,360,000,000 bar-

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended February 20 totaled 266,216,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 266,103,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 113,000 barrels comprising a decrease of 1,547,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,660,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

rels showed a gain of 70,200,000 barrels over 1952, the largest gains being 16,900,000 barrels for Wyoming, 12,100,000 barrels for Oklahoma, 11,800,000 barrels for Louisiana, 11,700,000 barrels for New Mexico, 5,500,000 barrels for California, and 3,600,000 barrels each for North Dakota and Nebraska.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Solvents and diluents remained in good supply to meet the present and more moderate rate of demand. Prices were firm and unchanged as follows:—Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted 17.3c. per gallon, 400 gallons or more, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles Basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted 18.3c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand was well maintained for butane with supplies continuing tight; postings firm at 6.4c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Inquiry for propane remained slow due to extremely mild weather conditions in the Southern California area. Stocks were ample with quotations at 5.9c. per gallon, tankcars f.o.b. Los Angeles.

High melting point paraffin waxes witnessed steady call over the week with prices firm. Major producers reported no supply difficulties although higher grades were just in balance with present demand. 127/131 ASTM, slabs loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery San Francisco Bay area, quoted .0845c. per pound. 140/147 ASTM, same basis, quoted .0775c. per pound.

Indiana Standard Announces 2-Year Expansion Program

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, and subsidiaries last week announced a two-year expansion and modernization program calling for capital expenditures of about half a billion dollars. Nearly half that amount will go into development of new crude oil production and reserves. Chairman Robert E. Wilson and president A. W. Peake said that the company activities in 1953 had shown gains all along the line. The oil company executives gave four reasons for the necessity of continuing expansion:—

"1. The military services have repeatedly stressed the need, for possible emergency use, of at least 1,000,000 barrels per day of spare producing and refining capacity. Although this spare capacity has now been achieved, growing demand for petroleum products requires that the industry keep building in order to maintain it. To provide for military needs and also for the civilian customers who would rely upon us in an emergency, our company must maintain its full share of the total industry capacity.

"2. The development of new crude reserves, much of which must go to replace those used up in a given year, requires about half of our total new investment. Crude oil is becoming harder to find. If we should relax our search for new reserves for even a year, because of a temporary industry surplus, it would be difficult and expensive to make up for the time lost. . . .

"3. We cannot afford to lag behind in the competitive race for product quality or in our efforts to improve our operations and equipment. . . .

"4. An added reason why capital expenditures must remain high is that expansion and modernization cost more than they once did. Depletion and depreciation charges on old facilities don't provide enough funds to replace them at today's high costs. Thus, since 1946, the book value of our properties (which reflects cost less depreciation) has more than doubled, but our average increase in capacity has been little more than 50 percent. This capacity increase is moderately greater than that for the industry as a whole. However, as compared with 1946, our dollar volume of sales is up 163 percent, and earnings are up about 85 percent."

Trade Briefs

American Petroleum Institute has named Adam J. Rumoshosky director of the division of marketing to succeed Dr. John W. Frey, who has retired.

Ralph B. Heuring, western district sales manager for Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Tulsa, Okla., has been promoted to jobber sales manager.

Sun Oil Names Askew To Marcus Hook Post

Wilburn T. Askew has been appointed general manager of Sun Oil Company's refinery at Marcus Hook, Pa., succeeding Charles E. Maschal, who died February 17.

Mr. Askew joined Sun Oil in 1931 and worked as a chemical engineer in the research and development department at Marcus Hook refinery until 1943, when he was made foreman of a refining unit built to make aviation gasoline for the armed forces. He was appointed assistant superintendent in charge of gas recovery and alkylation a year later and continued in the capacity until his appointment as superintendent of the refinery in 1949. He became assistant manager in 1952.

Shell Banking Position to Paar

John Paar, jr., assistant manager of the banking department of Shell Oil Company, has been promoted to manager, succeeding J. L. Ledger, who has retired. Mr. Paar joined Shell in St. Louis, Mo., in 1929 as cashier. In 1935 he was appointed chief clerk and five years later went to New York in the same capacity. He was made assistant manager in 1941.

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Agricultural Chemicals

Evidence that the spring demand is expanding was reflected in the markets for basic fertilizer chemicals last week. The most pronounced improvement appeared to feature coke-oven ammonium sulphate where material was said to be moving as rapidly as cars could be loaded. Potassium muriate shipments held their previous gain with a trend toward expansion. It was stated that recent snows in the midwest areas have created much needed moisture to the soil and have livened demand for potash in that section. In one producing quarter it was stated demand for muriate for prompt shipment was sufficiently heavy to overtop loading facilities. Improvement was noted in demand for superphosphate although the increase was a bit spotty. Gains were also noted in the movement of ammonium nitrate, nitrogen solutions and sodium nitrate.

Packing-house byproducts continued firm over the turn of the month. Domestic steamed bone meal found a steady outlet for both stockfeed and fertilizer. Late in the week the market showed a stronger tone with prices having a tendency to harden. A similar condition existed in dried blood and tankage only the buying interest was confined to the feed trade. There was an improved demand also for hoof meal for fertilizer use. Menhaden meal remained definitely scarce with new production some two months away.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
111.52	111.52	111.51	112.17

(*For Current Prices see page* 9)

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate—Shipments increased last week and the improvement was of more pronounced character. In some supply quarters, it was stated that if the increase holds, the market would not be far out of balance by the end of the month.

Bone Meal—Continued steady both for stockfeed and fertilizer. Offerings were not as free as noted in February while prices were firm with a tendency to harden. Domestic steamed was priced at $55 per ton in bags, carlots f.o.b. the works.

Castor Pomace—Activity appeared to be more spotty last week with the sales volume said to be off a bit compared with the preceding period. There was no change in prices, suppliers naming $25 per ton in carlots, bagged at the works.

Dried Blood—Buying interest increased sufficiently to hold the market firm. Sales for stockfeed use were reported at $8 per unit of ammonia in New York and at $8.25 in Chicago.

Fish Meal—No easement in the supply of menhaden meal could be noted and the market closed the week in a definitely tight position. It was pointed out that new production will not start for at least two months and that limited stocks indicate a strong market. The poultry farmers have been persistent buyers. Some sellers have named $140 per ton in the Baltimore area for limited offerings which widens the range to $137 to a $140 spread.

December production of mehaden meal and scrap was placed at 5,238 tons, compared with 4,950 for the same month in 1952 by the Department of the Interior. Total production of menhaden meal and scrap for 1953 showed 169,043 tons, against 143,968 tons in 1952.

Hoof Meal—Buyers are not finding this market in free supply at present. Increased inquiry for fertilizer use has created a stronger tone and additional sales have been made at $6.75 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Nitrogen Solutions—Advance of the season has brought out an increased demand for shipments to mixers. Demand is being satisfied on a fairly prompt basis although stocks at present are not excessive.

Phosphate Rock—Conditions surrounding this market have not changed much over the turn of the month. The supply while not increasing has been kept comfortable at Florida supply points. Demand has held fair with a moderate increase in the call for shipments noted in some quarters. Exports were described as good but confined mostly to standing contracts.

Potassium Muriate—Contract shipments were well sustained during the first week in March. In some producing quarters, the movement was described as normal. Mixers desire prompt deliveries which has caused a slight delay in certain instances owing to inability to load cars as rapidly as desired. It was pointed out that the recent snowfall in the midwest, particularly Ohio, has moistened the soil and improved demand from that area.

Sodium Nitrate — Spring demand has started for this material and current sales are matching seasonal expectations with the trend toward expansion. Favorable weather in several of the southern states had a propelling influence on shipments. Prices remained steady with supplies adequate.

Superphosphate—Improvement in demand was a bit spotty with the increase more pronounced in some sections than in others, but the trend was toward betterment all around. The overall supply situation remained comfortable last week but may tighten with the spring demand for mixed fertilizer.

Tankage — Sellers sustained former views under a continued demand from the stockfeed trade. Supplies are not excessive at present and the tone of the market remained firm all week. Sellers named $7 per unit of ammonia at New York and $7.75 at Chicago with sales reported in both areas.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—The local fertilizer market was moderately active throughout the week with trading in all items reported. Organic materials firmed with indications of further price increases in the very near future. Fish meals were firm; trading in domestic material through May at $2.35 per unit of protein, June-July-August $2.30 per unit. Blood meal was in tight supply with interest from many sources. Shipments of Canadian materials continued very close to schedule.

Pesticides

Activity has not become general for domestic use to date but specialties are commanding attention. It was stated that demand for toxaphene is seasonally normal and that producers' inventories have been quite thoroughly liquidated, leaving the market in a fair state of balance. Prices are steady with the schedule for toxaphene showing 17c. per pound for a yearly take of 750,000 pounds, 18c. for 250,000 and upward and 19c. per pound for less than 250,000 pounds. Sales of parathion are also holding a good seasonal average at prices ranging from $1.62 to $1.72 per pound for technical. Demand is increasing for aldrin and dieldrin at former prices. Malathion, one of the relatively new items, is moving steadily at $1.05 per pound in 55 gallon drums. No expansion in domestic sales of DDT was reported. Indonesia is in the market for 820,000 pounds of DDT 75 percent wettable powder to be delivered in equal quantities from March through June, bids to be opened March 10. BHC was also quiet for domestic use with a fair export inquiry for the formulations. Cotton dust was inactive, but it was reported that inventories have been reduced and the market is in better shape than a year ago at this time. Satisfactory sales were noted in pyrethrum with former prices sustained. Allethrin is finding a rather slow outlet with government buying reduced.

BHC—Increased production was noted in December. The total stood at 3,588,150 pounds, compared with a revised amount of 2,791.821 in November and 2,416,034 pounds in December 1952. The gamma isomer content in December amounted to 479,033 pounds, against a revised total of 460,522 in the preceding month and 227,399 pounds in December 1952.

DDT—December production was also higher. The total showed 7,056,304 pounds, against 6,056,608 in November and 5,288,329 pounds in December 1952.

2, 4-D—Output of acid esters and salts in December was placed at 1,211,331 pounds, compared with 1,310,894 in the previous month and 1,795,770 pounds in December 1952. Acid equivalent of 2, 4-D acid esters and salts recorded a production of 894,563 pounds in December, against 988,198 in November.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Coronet Phosphate President

Rudolph S. Rydell has been named president of the Coronet Phosphate Division of Smith-Douglass Company, succeeding John R. Sheffield. He will assume his new post on or about April 1 when Coronet's offices will be moved from New York to Norfolk, Va. Coronet's mining and processing operations are conducted near Tampa, Fla. Mr. Rydell joins the Smith-Douglass organization after seventeen years association with Swift & Co., Chicago. He has been manager of Swift's raw materials division since 1948.

American Potash Institute Appoints Field Agronomist

American Potash Institute has appointed Grant H. Braun field agronomist for the Pacific northwest area. He replaces George A. Wickstrom, who moves to Missouri to represent the same organization in that area.

For the past three years, Mr. Braun has been in charge of field research for Libby, McNeil & Libby in the western portions of Oregon and Washington. His background consists of training in soils and plant pathology. In his new work he will cooperate with state experiment stations, official agricultural advisory groups, the fertilizer industry, farmers' organizations, and individual growers in finding ways of increasing efficiency in crop production through a better utilization of fertilizer and other improved farm practices.

Mr. Wickstrom, while field agronomist in the northwest for the past seven years, also served as chairman of the Pacific Northwest Plant Food Association's soil improvement committee. He was the association's representative on the agronomy advisory board for Washington State College.

Wyandotte Chemical Fills Southwestern Sales Post

Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich., has appointed Scott Starkey southwestern sales representative of its Michigan Alkali Division.

Mr. Starkey will represent Wyandotte in Texas, Oklahoma, Louisiana and Arkansas. In his new position his chief responsibility will be selling Wyandotte's line of agricultural chemicals to formulators and compounders. Mr. Starkey previously was associated with Michigan Chemical Corporation, St. Louis, Mich.

USDA Post to Du Mond

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson last week announced the appointment of C. Chester Du Mond to the eleven-man agricultural research policy committee. Mr. Du Mond succeeds Anson A. Brock, former director of California's State Department of Agriculture, who resigned recently from the committee. Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture and Markets for the State of New York since 1943, Mr. Du Mond is a past president of the New York Farm Bureau and of the State Conference Board of Farm Organizations.

Stauffer Chemical Co. Adds Eipper to Market Research

E. William Eipper, formerly associated with the Oronite Chemical Division of Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, has joined the market research and development department of Stauffer Chemical Company and associated companies. He will be responsible to Paul Brallier, director of market research and development, and will make his headquarters in San Francisco.

Mr. Eipper started in the chemical industry in 1934 with the Calco Chemical Division of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. He entered the army in 1941 and later became director of research and general laboratories of the Ordinance Department's Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

Pitts. Plate Glass Unit Sales Manager Retires

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company's Corona Chemicals Division, Moorestown, N. J,. has announced the retirement of Carl B. Melander as insecticide sales manager and the appointment of Edward C. Baillie to succeed him.

Mr. Melander started with Red Wing Oil Company, Red Wing, Minn., in 1908. That company eventually became a division of Pittsburgh Plate Glass, and in 1927 Mr. Melander was transferred to Milwaukee, Wis. In 1937 he became sales manager.

Arkell & Smiths Appoints

Robert F. Searle has been elected a vice-president in charge of production and engineering of Arkell & Smiths' plants at Canajoharie, N. Y.; Wellsburg, W. Va., and Mobile, Ala. Mr. Searle joined Arkell & Smiths in 1948 and was production manager of the A&S mobile plant. His headquarters will be at Canajoharie.

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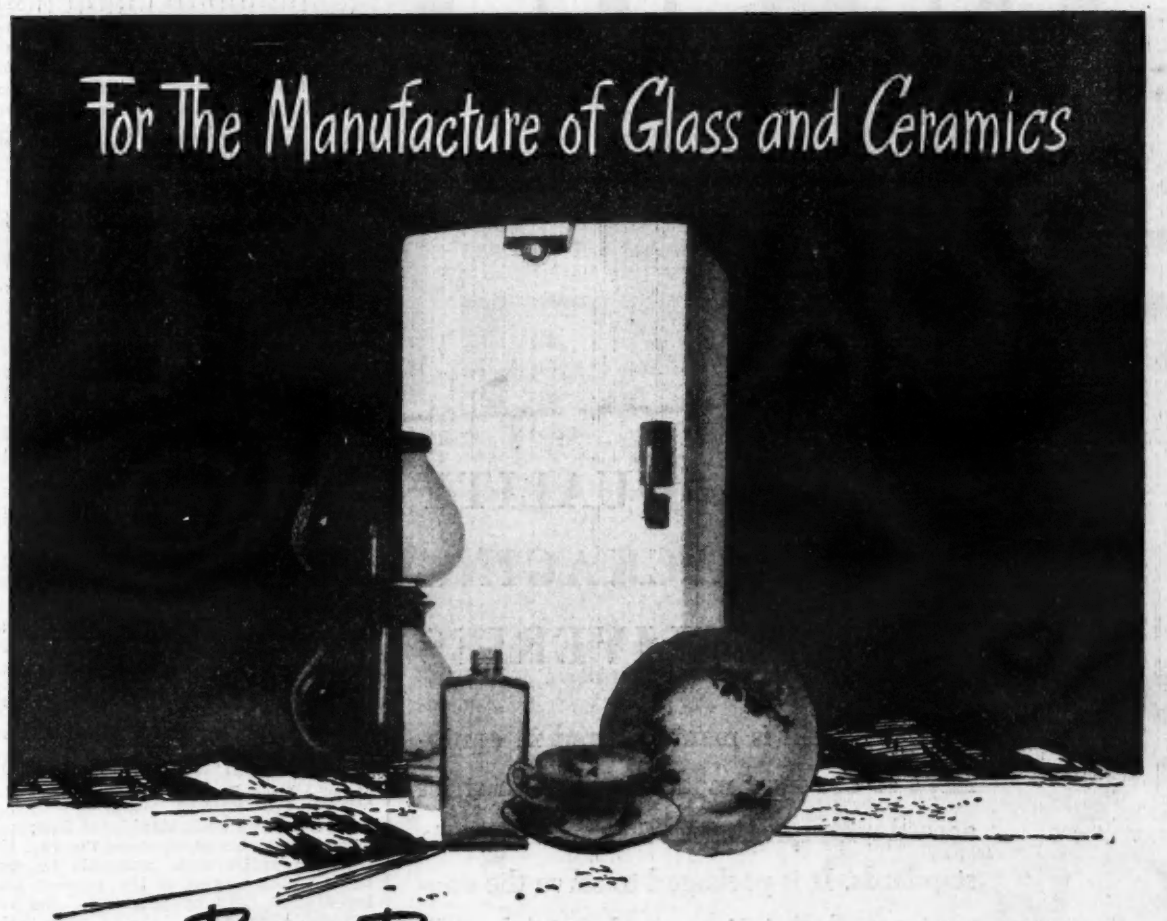

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Coal Chemicals

No price activity was reported in the markets for coaltar products last week. A general rise in business levels has not developed yet. But, many sources were generally optimistic that spring activity will mean a greater overall volume of sales. Several producers viewed the current picture as being spotty, the strength of individual markets showing considerable variation.

Most sources continued to find good business among the tar acids. Demand for cresols and cresylic acid from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, and aircraft engine cleaners kept activity at a steady pace. Importers said that many consumers were afraid to order ADF cresylic with the potentialities for a dock tieup that exist now. The fear of imports is not limited to ADF acid, but also extends to hot-pressed naphthalene in coal chemicals.

Importers said that they were not getting any offerings of 78-degree naphthalene in Europe at present. The lack of inclination to buy over here (because of a possible east coast tieup, and the price of imported naphthalene itself), was met by a condition in which a well sustained demand for phthalic anhydride took up most of the available naphthalene in Europe. Domestic producers moved a steady volume of crude material, but naphthalene demand was still considered slow. Creosote was slow. Prices were firm.

The light oils appeared to be easing, as far as toluol and xylol were concerned. Benzol was unchanged. Lifting of government directives from toluol for March has released a good amount of coaltar output for industrial use. Producers have already gone to work on the month's output, having sold a good portion of it. Some surpluses were anticipated. Pyridin was selling at a slightly better pace. Inventories were heavy, but the small improvement was encouraging. Phenol moved a bit faster. Phthalic anhydride was picking up. Benzoyl and benzyl chlorides were being moved promptly to fill incoming orders. Maleic anhydride was steady at the same pace.

Steel operations during the week ended March 14 were scheduled to be at 70.5 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index rating of 104.7 (1947-49 = 100), according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 1,682,000 tons, compared with actual output of 1,756,000 tons the prior week, 1,774,000 tons one month ago, and 2,262,000 tons one year ago.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1940 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
114.56	114.56	114.56	113.24

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—The most significant feature of this market continued to be the fact that ample supplies were available to meet all consumer wants at the present time. Inventories held by producers and consumers were heavy. Stocks were being worked down slightly through various consumption outlets. However, overall consumption itself has seen cutbacks with the reduced synthetic rubber reserve program of the government.

One point in favor of the market, which might serve to bring on an improvement in the situation, was that decreased steel production rates will also result in lower light oil production from the ovens, it was said. A few trade sources have added that part of the reduced steel operations have resulted from shutdowns of beehive ovens, thus not affecting byproduct output of coking operations. Nonetheless, a source pointed out that the loss of aromatic output through reduced steel operations (the scheduled rate for last week was 70.5 percent of capacity), would have a greater import in the benzol market than for toluol or xylol. This was true primarily because coaltar production accounts for a larger share of the overall benzol market than it does for the other aromatics.

Meanwhile, benzol price schedules have remained firm. There was resistance to lowering quotations from both producers and consumers who have benzol stockpiles and buyers holding inventories of finished products. Producers believe that they could not substantially improve the volume of material sold by price cuts now, it was said. The market was not completely devoid of pressure for a drop in schedules. Some consumers were looking for it, sources reported. However, any significant improvement was likely to come from a pickup in activity for such outlets as synthetic phenol, styrene, and insecticides. The beginnings of an increased pace have been noted from the first two. Insecticide production should increase later this month.

Creosote—Demand for this material was still somewhat on the soft side at present, producers said. Buying interest from the railroads was a bit slow right now, although regular maintenance buying has held up. Prices were unchanged from former listings and were considered firm where they are. Supplies were ample for current needs. Stocks were currently growing as production was ahead of demand. However, the pattern was normal and was expected to be reversed as the weather warmed up and increased the tempo of incoming orders.

Total cokeoven and tar distillation production of creosote in December amounted to 11,485,289 gallons, whereas November output came to 13,532,780 gallons, and December 1952 ouput was 12,897,044 gallons.

Tar distillers produced 8,733,361 gallons of the December 1953 total, 10,343,831 gallons of the November total, and 8,986,887 gallons in December 1952. Cokeoven operators produced 2,751,928 gallons of creosote in December of last year, while they made 3,188,949 gallons in November, and 3,910,157 gallons during December 1952.

Cresols—Sales activity continued to hold up to a good level for these tar acids. Producers sold a steady volume of metaparacresol for tricresyl phosphate production. Consumers took a steady amount of tar acids for cresylic resins. Some cresol fractions have also moved for aircraft engine cleaner business. Orthocresol supplies were still long. Demand for this isomer was slow. Price schedules of all cresols held steady at previously established levels.

Total meta-para mixed isomer production by all sources, including cokeoven operators and tar distillers, was 1,272,713 pounds in December, compared with 1,140,212 pounds in November, according to Tariff Commission reports.

Output of ortho-meta-para in December came to 431,973 pounds, while November production was 540,372 pounds, and December, 1952, output was 1,047,682 pounds.

Cresylic Acid—Activity held up quite well in this market. Producers continued to sell a fair volume of acid for cresylic resins. Domestic petroleum and coaltar material also was bought for aircraft engine cleaners. Imported ADF acid went for cresylic resins and cleaners too.

Importers said that most buyers were afraid to depend on imported cresylic acid, or any other imports for that matter, with the east coast dock tieup potential. One source stated that it has been doing a fairly good business in imported cresylic. The supplier reported that it has no material to offer. However, it was added that most of the sales had to be made by meeting tailored specifications of consumers, within the limits of ADF requirements. Prices were firm at 75c. per gallon for large quantities of standard ADF acid.

Total output of refined cresylic acid was

Production Estimate

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending March 7, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	785,956
Ammonium sulphate	lbs.	28,406,688
Benzol	gals.	2,717,161
Coaltar	gals.	12,463,013
Creosote oil	gals.	696,132
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,919,978
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	20,210
Toluol	gals.	534,450
Xylol	gals.	142,595

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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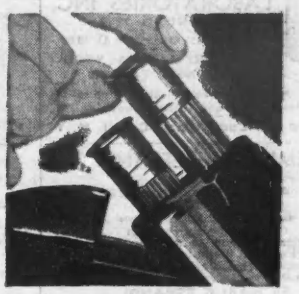
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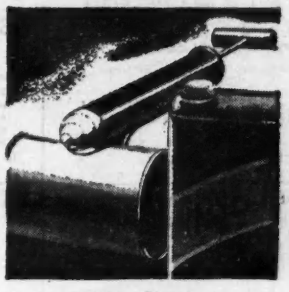
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3,398,654 pounds, in December, as against 3,039,702 pounds in November, and 3,518,981 pounds in December, 1952, according to information from the Tariff Commission.

Naphthalene—No real pickup in buying interest has been noted in this market. Domestic producers said that demand was pretty slow, but they continued to move a steady volume of crude material. One source said that January and February sales were at about the same level as last year.

Importers restated the fact that there was practically no crude hot-pressed naphthalene offered from Europe now; although there were occasional sales reported at 3½c. or less. Good activity for phthalic anhydride in Europe was said to have caused the lack of naphthalene offers. Consumers were not too interested in imports in view of the powder keg the New York port is sitting on and the potential of a general east coast tieup. Suppliers here said that many consumers want to buy ex-dock rather than c.i.f., thus transferring the gamble of having to pay freight from a more distant landing point. The small margin importers are working on, particularly in naphthalene, discourages sales on this basis, a source said. Domestic consumers have been able to get all of the crude naphthalene they needed from domestic producers at 5c. per pound in tankcars of 78°C. Hence, the price alone offered enough competition to imported naphthalene before the fear of a dock strike was added to the con side of buying imported material.

Phenol—Producers said that the general market picture had not changed much. Supplies were ample for current needs. However, a slight pickup in activity has been noted in the past few weeks. Improvement has been noted for synthetic and natural phenol. But, supplies were still long enough for sources of both USP and technical grades to keep looking for signs of a much stronger demand.

December production of natural and synthetic phenol totaled 29,518,152 pounds from all sources, while November output amounted to 29,251,051 pounds, and December 1952 production was 34,992,931 pounds, according to the Tariff Commission figures.

Pyridin — Producers reported that refined material was moving a little better than it did in the closing months of last year. There were still ample supplies around to take care of all anticipated needs of the immediate future.

During the peak of the shortage, consumers learned to reduce consumption of 2-degree pyridin by recycling processes and by formulating around it. Recovery operations can actually turn out to be an asset, a producer stated, since such processes bring down the net cost of the material to the consumer and thereby make pyridin more attractive. Further, it tends to encourage future outlets for the tar base because the buyer knows how to bring the cost down. Current quotations of 2-degree material were at 95c. per pound in less than carlots.

Toluol—Production of this aromatic has run a bit ahead of overall demand. Most producers have a small surplus of toluol now and anticipated another slight buildup in March. Demand from industrial finishes has been slightly off in recent weeks, but more activity was expected as spring business takes hold. Directives on coaltar toluol for defense needs have been taken off for March, releasing a sizable slug of material for civilian needs. Several producers stated that they have sold the bulk of their March production. Looking ahead to April, one source indicated that the government might be buying nitration toluol on a non-directive basis again.

What it all means is that the idea of shortage has even disappeared and the market is once again in the buyer's favor—the first time in several years. There has already been some trade talk of price softening and freight equalization. Some suppliers believe that the move will parallel that of the benzol market where producers have all put their schedules on a equal basis to get business.

The question of a price reduction comes from the notion that it may be necessary to offer some price inducement to bring back former consumers who turned to substitutes during the long shortage. It was said that there were some buyers that preferred toluol but bought petroleum partial aromatics when things were tight. Before changing over, these consumers have to run the petroleum cuts out of their pipelines, it was added. In some instances, the substitutes for pure aromatics, used by consumers during the shortage, were actually higher priced

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than toluol and xylol. Thus, many of these consumers have been coming back to toluol right along, a producer said.

Xylol—Ample supplies of this light oil were available to take care of consumption needs. Prices remained firm at previously established listings. Demand was not quite as stong as it had been, producers said in recent weeks. Some pickup in activity was anticipated as spring business built up.

Reduced output of the steel industry has given a little help to the markets for aromatics by keeping coaltar production at a reduced pace. Inventories would not build up as fast with a lower output.

Coaltar and petroleum production of xylol in December totaled 10,201,529 gallons, as against 9,925,013 gallons produced in November, and 7,118,949 gallons during December, 1952, according to the Tariff Commission.

Intermediates

Alphapicoline—Producers of this tar base reported that they were moving all of their current production without any difficulty. A large amount of present output has been going into production of vinyl pyridin. Prices of the alpha isomer remained firm and unchanged.

Anilin — December production of this dyestuff intermediate totaled 6,811,023 pounds, compared with 6,682,434 pounds produced in November, and 9,037,369 pounds turned out in December 1952, according to Tariff Commission figures.

Benzoyl Chloride—A relatively steady demand kept a fair volume of material moving, according to producers. Supplies were good enough to enable prompt deliveries of orders, it was said. Price schedules have held firmly to former quotations.

Benzyl Chloride — Producers reported that they moved a steady volume of this intermediate at a relatively good pace. Prices remained firm at previously established quotations. Adequate supplies were available to take care of current consumer requirements. A source said that it has been able to make prompt deliveries on all orders.

Maleic Anhydride — No change was noted in this market. Producers moved a fair volume of maleic to polyester resins and other synthetic resins. The potential of the polyester market was still considered a lot stronger than current activity denoted, it was felt. Price schedules were firm at old listings.

Monochlorobenzene — Total production of mono in December was reported to be 23,919,846 pounds by the Tariff Commission. In comparison, November output totaled 23,879,379 pounds, and production in December 1952 amounted to 30,290,639 pounds.

Phthalic Anhydride—Producers reported that market activity for this intermediate has shown a slight amount of improvement in recent weeks. One producer said January and February were better than the last quarter of 1953. Activity was also reported to be better in the east than in the west. The beginnings of spring paint activity were being reflected in current improvements in the phthalic market. Producers still had the capacity to take care of a good deal larger demand than there is currently. Present production capacity is higher than it was a year ago.

Production of phthalic anhydride amounted to 19,133,359 pounds in December, compared with 18,847,588 pounds in November, and 19,977,541 pounds during December 1952, according to Tariff Commission information.

CCC Sells Its Olive Oil For Export, Domestic Use

The Department of Agriculture last week reported the sale by the Commodity Credit Corporation of 139,758 gallons of olive oil for export and domestic use. The sale covers acceptances of the offer made by the Portland (Ore.) Commodity Stabilization Service office January 28 for the sale of 202,000 gallons of olive oil acquired by CCC under price support programs.

The offer was accepted by the following purchasers in quantities specified (fifty-five gallons per drum):—Oberti & Sons, Madera, Calif., 212 drums; Schroeder Bros., New York, 397 drums; Leghorn Trading Company, New York, 496 drums; Malaga Oil Products, Lindsay, Calif., 403 drums; Schroeder Bros. of Calif., San Francisco, 487 drums; D. F. Debernardi & Co., San Francisco, fifty-two drums; Veronica Olive Oil, Oakland, Calif., 200 drums; Calif. Olive Oil Company, Fresno, Calif., 300 drums.

A second offer was made March 1 by the Portland CSS commodity office to sell the remaining lot of approximately 62,000 gallons. The oil is in two locations in the San Francisco area.

Census Bureau Study

—Continued from page 5

the next census of business make maximum use, for reasons of economy, of information from tax returns to the Internal Revenue Service and the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance. In other recommendations on business, the committee called for continued efforts to improve the quality and timeliness of the present current annual or monthly wholesale and retail sales reports secured through sampling surveys; continuance of the publication "County Business Patterns" from Social Security records on a biennial basis, and development of suitable inventory figures for types of stores not covered by the Federal Reserve System.

Only government is capable of assembling comprehensive information about agriculture, "one of our most important industries," the committee said in recommending that the full census of agriculture authorized for the fall of 1954 be taken. The cost is estimated at about $18,000,000 for fiscal year 1955 and about $5,000,000 for the succeeding year.

Decennial Agriculture Census

The committee also recommended that the full decennial census of agriculture authorized for 1960 be taken in conjunction with the census of population, but that careful consideration be given to the possibility of shifting those censuses from the spring to the fall, "to take advantage of the gains in economy and quality that would result from a fall census of agriculture." Estimated cost is about the same as for the mid-decade census.

It also favored for the 1960's supplanting the mid-decade census of agriculture by a series of biennial sample censuses to be taken for the crop years ending in 1, 3, 5, and 7, and by smaller sample surveys to be conducted for the years ending in 0, 2, 4, 6 and 8. The regular decennial census would cover the crop years ending in 9. Legislation would be required, and it is estimated that these sample censuses and surveys would cost in the aggregate about $15,000,000 to $16,000,000, compared with $23,000,000 for the mid-decade full census they would supplant.

Population Survey Savings

With respect to the decennial census of population, "our oldest and largest statistical undertaking," the committee recommended that the bureau continue its research and consultation on the feasibility of limiting questions in the 1960 census to principal items and employing sampling methods for other items. It suggested that savings of from 10 to 20 percent might be possible in costs which for the 1950 census were $60,000,000.

The committee in its comments on housing and construction pointed out that the census of housing, now taken with the population census every ten years, is the "nation's only complete inventory" of dwelling space and conditions. It recommended that the housing census be taken regularly as now authorized. Cost was put at $18,000,000 every decade. It asked for a mid-decade sample inventory of housing to be taken in years ending in 5. Cost, about $1,200,000.

Analyzing Construction Data

The department's office of business economics would be charged with the responsibility of analyzing construction statistics already available and working with other agencies in planning a program for more reliable data. The committee also suggested that the office of business economics, with the Census bureau, explore the feasibility of developing reliable data on fix-up expenditures for inclusion in estimates of total construction expenditures. Cost for an initial study fund, about $100,000.

The committee asked that an added $300,000 be provided for the bureau's foreign trade statistics program, present costs of which are about $1,500,000 a year. It urged that publication be resumed of the annual "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States" and that editions for the missing years since 1946 be published eventually in condensed form; that publication be resumed of the "Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce," and that continued experimentation with modern technics and electronic equipment to lower costs and speed up publication of reports.

Other Recommendations of Group

In other recommendations, the committee urged that:—

The bureau continue to make extensive use of broadly representative advisory committees, especially for each census and major survey, and experiment with a plan for informal regional meetings with representative users of census data.

The bureau's workload be leveled through proper scheduling of major programs and through use of bureau facilities for other statistical operations of the government.

Results of censuses and surveys be published more promptly, publication formats be reviewed to improve legibility, and broadly representative advisory committees be made full use of in determining form and content of publications.

Increased emphasis be placed on developing and maintaining a nuclear professional and technical staff.

Work on further development of sampling and related methods be vigorously supported.

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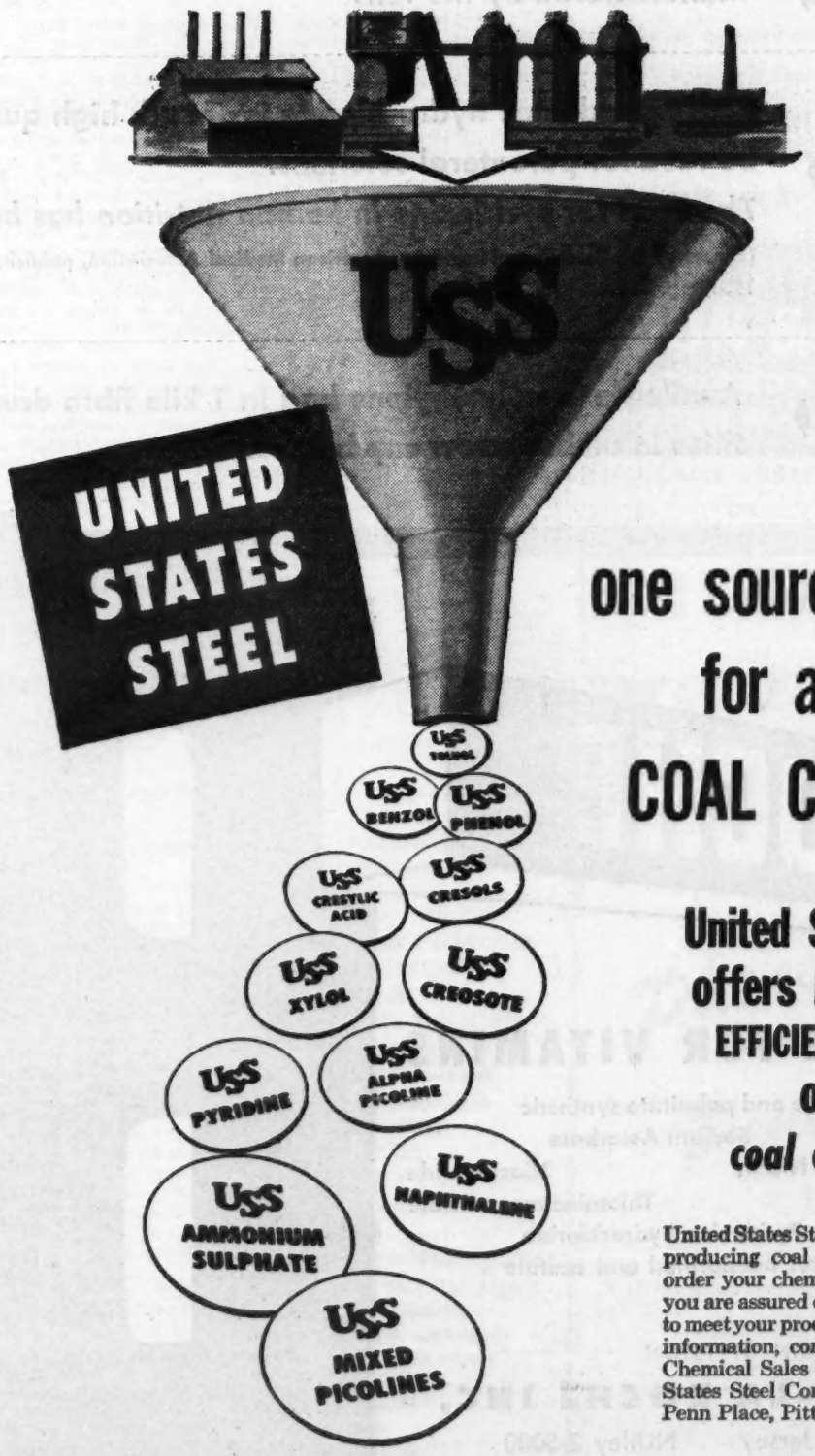

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Castor oil prices were reduced 1 cent per pound last week. Affected by the cut were the refined and deodorized and USP grades which are in this market. In conjunction with the reduction in the price of USP grade synthetic camphor which was reported in the previous issue, it became known last week that the technical grade had also been cut. The reduction amounted to 5 cents per pound. The market in drugs and fine chemicals continued rather quiet, pricewise, at any rate. The next few weeks should indicate whether there will be any further downturn of chemical prices.

A likely candidate for price reduction in this coming quarter may be ethyl alcohol. Based on estimates of proposed consumption in 1954, the production capacity of synthetic alcohol producers alone has been said to be almost large enough to meet the country's needs. This, of course, is discounting fermentation alcohol production capacity, of which there is more than enough. Over the past few months, there has been reports of price shading in industrial alcohol and there was expectation that this coming quarter might see lower quotations. In addition to competition among domestic producers, there has been offerings of French alcohol at prices considerably below the market here. When freight costs as well as duty and reprocessing costs are added to the base price, it has generally been found to be not profitable enough to bring this material into the domestic market, it was said.

Consumption of most organic solvents continued at fair levels. With production of automobiles and other hard goods slated to go up in March, it was generally agreed that consumption of chemicals would increase concurrently. The automotive industry accounts for a substantial amount of textiles, paint and glass, all of which have a direct relationship to chemical consumption rates. The anticipated Spring boom in home building was likewise expected to stepup plywood consumption with a salutary affect upon formaldehyde consumption.

In the interim, consumers continued to buy cautiously and have kept inventories low in order to be in a position to take advantage of further price cuts and also to avoid being caught with surplus raw material stocks in the event that demand does not materially increase. The drug industry has been experiencing a fair year, to date. A generally mild winter has resulted in lesser demand for drugs, it was said.

Acetone—Demand for acetone was reported to be at fair levels, on the whole. Some producers appeared to be doing better than others but overall volume was largely unchanged, it was noted. Supplies were currently quite adequate for inquiry and were expected to continue. Prices held steady at 8½c. in tankcars.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of acetone during December last year totaled 40,409,125 pounds compared to 40,832,098 pounds put out during the preceding month.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for aspirin was reportedly at fair levels, on the whole. Consumption of this compound incorporated into cold remedies and aspirin was said to be enjoying somewhat less of a seasonal boost in view of the relatively mild winter, to date. Supplies were ample for current needs and expected to continue, it was noted. Prices were steady and unchanged.

Production of acetylsalicylic acid in December last year totaled 986,732 pounds compared to 1,056,031 pounds produced in November, 1953, the Tariff Commission reports.

Camphor—The price schedules on the technical grade of synthetic camphor was also reduced last week in conjunction with the lowering of prices on the USP grade. The current price on technical, synthetic camphor was 49c. per pound, in lots of 1 barrel and upward. The overall decline from prior levels was 5c. per pound, it was said.

Castor Oil—Castor oil prices were reduced 1c. per pound last week. Affected by the price cut in this market were the USP and the refined and deodorized grades. Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	292,500	.....
Previous week	679,500	.....
Corresponding week, 1953	2,566,350	566,400
Total this year	18,149,300	2,440,000
Corresponding period, 1953	32,630,100	15,232,850

Ethanolamines—Demand for the ethanolamines was reported to be moving at steady levels. Suppiles were adequate for current requirements and prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission recently reported that production of ethanolamines (mono,- di,- and tri,) aggregated 5,007,666 pounds in December, 1953.

Ethyleneglycol—Demand for ethyleneglycol continued at about unchanged levels. Consumption of antifreeze has not been as great as anticipated in view of the generally mild winter, to date. Other uses were reportedly holding up at fair levels. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs and were expected to continue. Prices were firm.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of ethyleneglycol during December amounted to 43,683,478 pounds compared to 44,932,277 pounds produced in November, 1953.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for ethyl ether was said to be holding steady. Supplies were adequate for current needs and expected to continue. Prices were firm.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of ethyl ether, technical and USP, totaled 2,396,504 pounds in December, 1953, compared to 2,907,136 pounds in November.

Formaldehyde—Demand for formaldehyde was reported to be holding at fairly steady levels. With the plastics and plywood industries accounting for a substantial amount of urea-formaldehyde resins, producers foresee continued good consumption of formaldehyde. The production expansion goal on formaldehyde was recently reopened by the Office of Defense Mobilization. Expansion goals were said to serve to identify and measure deficiencies in productive capacity and supply required for national defense.

Production of formaldehyde (37 percent by weight) in December last year amounted to 75,588,370 pounds compared to 90,057,544 pounds produced in November, 1953.

Milk Powder—Terminal markets in nonfat dry milk solids were reported to be weak and unsettled. Buying was limited to immediate needs only with dealers holding inventories at low levels. Offerings continued liberal with heavy surpluses sold to the CCC under the support program.

Purchases by the CCC totaled 11,577,968 pounds of spray process skimmed milk during the week February 18 to 24, inclusive. Also purchased during the same period were 1,686,814 pounds of roller process at 14c. Total cumulative purchases as of February 24 amounted to 442,830,211 pounds of spray powder and 88,013,262 pounds of roller powder.

The market in dry whole milk was weak with offerings said to be liberal. Demand was light with most trading being done on an LCL basis.

January production of total nonfat dry milk solids was the highest in 20 years of record, the Agricultural Marketing Service reports. Even though manufacturers' stocks were more than one-third lower than a year earlier, the holdings at the end of January were higher than for those on the same date in any other year of record.

Total nonfat dry milk solids production for January was 103,350,000 pounds, a gain of 33 percent from the same month a year earlier and more than double the 1948-52 average for January. Spray-dried nonfat solids was 85,500,000 pounds and was also record high for the month. January production exceeded the previous

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Camphor, synthetic, technical, 5c. per lb.
Oil, castor, refined and deodorized, 1c. per lb.
USP, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
87.45	87.45	88.28	91.16

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

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record of last year by approximately one-third and was 134 percent higher than the 5-year average for the month. Roller-dried nonfat milk solids production at 17,850,000 pounds was the highest for the month since 1950. It was also approximately one-third higher than that of a year earlier and the 1948-52 average for the month.

Molasses—Prices for feed molasses continued unchanged at most terminals during the week ending March 2, 1954. The Norfolk cane blackstrap price was adjusted downward ½c. per agllon, from 12c to 11½c. New Orleans price was 10c. per gallon with a moderate to slow demand. Demand at Mobile and Savannah was off slightly from last week. The West coast cane blackstrap price was unchanged at $18.00 per ton with moderate demand. Hydrol molasses supplies are very limited at all points as demand continued good.

Production of Cuban blackstrap had reached a total of 29,500,000 gallons as of February 15, 1954, according to the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. This compares with 19,500,000 gallons produced by February 20, 1953. Grinding operations in 1954 commenced somewhat earlier than in 1953. Yield of blackstrap per short-ton raw sugar as of February 1, 1954, amounted to 39½ gallons. As of February 20, 1953, the blackstrap yield was 35.1 gallons. All but 15 of the 161 Cuban mills were in operation by February 15, 1954.

Pentaerythritol — Demand for pentaerythritol was reported at steady levels last week. Supplies were ample for current requirements and expected to continue. The recent price reduction in glycerin has not had any apparent effect upon PE prices, it was noted. There had been considerable speculation in the trade following the reduction in glycerin prices as to whether producers of PE would cut prices in order to maintain PE at competitive levels with glycerin. To date there has been no such action and, according to producers, none was contemplated.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of PE in December, 1953, totaled 3,598,379 pounds compared to 3,779,527 pounds turned out in November.

Phenylmercaptoacetic Acid—This acid is being offered at the present time. The current price schedule is $8.50 per pound in lots of 100 pounds; $9 in lots of 50 pounds; $5 in 5 pound lots and $15 for a single pound. The producer states that phenylmercaptoacetic acid is expected to have bactericidal and fungacidal properties as well as some activity as a plant growth regulator.

Sugar—Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors for U.S. consumption in 1953 totaled 8,500,000 short tons, 5 percent larger than in 1952. The increase about equally divided between refiners and beet processors, approximately 190,000 short tons each.

Stocks of quota and over-quota sugar held by primary distributors December 31, 1952, were up 72,000 short tons, 4 percent over same date in 1952. Stocks of mainland cane mills and of refiners increased, those of beet processors and importers declined.

Charges against quotas and offsets to drawback credits in 1953 were 8,300,000 short tons, 4 percent larger than in 1952. Quota charges exceeded adjusted quotas by about 190,000 short tons because deficits were less than anticipated at time

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of proration. Charges against quotas in January 1954 were 471,000 short tons, about 150,000 less than the same month in 1953. Large decreases occurred in receipts from Puerto Rico and the Philippines and no sugar from Hawaii was charged against January 1954 quotas.

Vitamins—Demand for synthetic vitamins was, on the overall, good. Supplies of all types were said to be ample and producers stood ready to meet any increase in consumer needs, it was noted. There has been increasing usage of vitamins in multivitamin formulations and with the step-up in dieting on the part of the general public, this field has increased the consumption of vitamins. In addition to this application there has been a corresponding growth in the use of synthetic vitamins in frozen food processing and in cereal manufacture. The former application consumes considerable amounts of ascorbic acid which is used in conjunction with citric acid to prevent discoloration.

Prices on the synthetic vitamins held steady with the most recent price change having been in vitamin B_{12}. The necessity of vitamin B_{12} in human nutrition has been established and producers were reportedly anticipating an increase in demand for this vitamin.

The Tariff Commission reported that production of niacin and its amide aggregated 151,251 pounds in December compared to 172,691 pounds produced in November last year. Production of thaimin derivatives (B_1) totaled 23,154 pounds in December compared to 18,218 pounds in November.

AIChE Phila.-Wilmington Unit Sets April 27 Plans

The Philadelphia-Wilmington section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers has announced the program for the second meeting of its "Experience in Industry" series, to be held April 27 at the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The topic will be "Distillation in Practice."

The following papers will be presented:—"The Evaluation of Distilling Technics," by Allan P. Colburn, University of Delaware; "Over-All Column Design From a Process Viewpoint," by Cyrus Pyle, research manager of the engineering research laboratory of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co.; "Physical Design Features of Plate Columns," by Ray L. Geddes, consultant, Badger Division of Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, and "Technics in Petroleum Fractionation," by Charles H. Brooks, process engineer, Sun Oil Company.

Also, "Instrumentation and Control of Distillation Equipment," by Ward O'Connor, manager of mechanical engineering, Lummus Company; "Operation of Distillation Equipment," by Charles E. Strong, acetic acid operating supervisor, Hercules Powder Company, and "Some Commercial Aspects of Vacuum Distillation," by William A. Hall, director of the engineering division of the research and development department of Atlantic Refining Company.

At a dinner in the Penn-Sherwood hotel, Dr. Charles C. Chambers, vice-president in charge of engineering affairs at the University of Pennsylvania, will be the speaker. The Zeisberg Memorial Awards for excellence in technical report writing will also be made at that time.

American Can Constructing New Research Laboratory

American Can Company, New York, has announced the breaking of ground on a forty-acre tract in Barrington, Ill., for the construction of its new research and development center. Dr. Robert Warren Pilcher, the company's director of research, will head the new Barrington laboratory.

Present plans call for the new facility to contain approximately 120,000 square feet of floor space and will provide for expansion, now envisaged, to an area of about 140,000 square feet. Special hot and cold rooms, capable of simulating climate conditions from the tropics to the arctic, will permit storage of test packs of every type of food and non-food products, it was stated.

Much of the research and development work will concern containers of metal, fibre and a combination of the two, and the new laboratory will be equipped to package small quantities of food and non-food items in these containers for experimental and test purposes.

Fairmont Issues New Price List

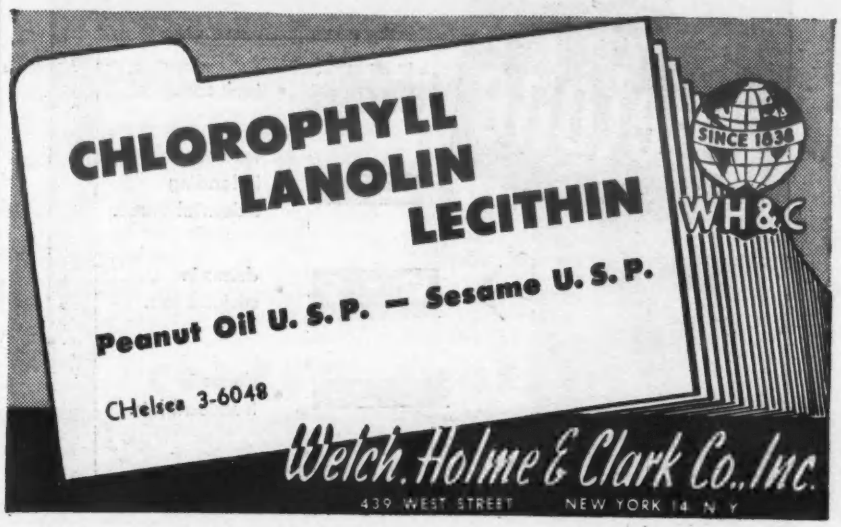
Fairmount Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., has issued a new price list (RI-1), which covers the firm's line of chemicals for the reproduction industries. Copies are available on request to Fairmount, 600 Ferry street, Newark 5.

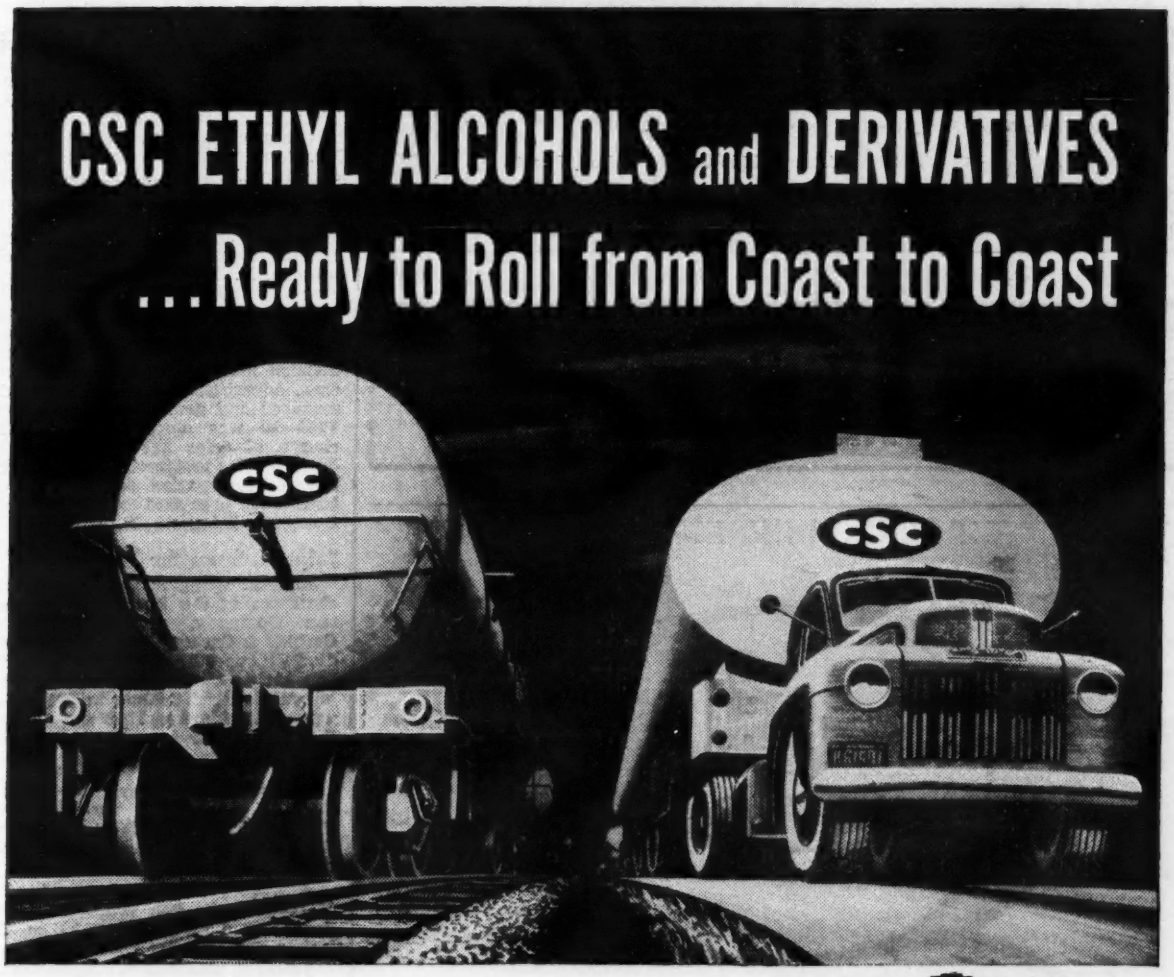
Emery Industries to Open Office in Cleveland April 1

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced the opening of a direct sales office and warehouse in Cleveland, Ohio, on April 1. William J. Siemens, jr., who has been handling specialty products in the northern Ohio area, and William C. Sowers have been assigned to the new Cleveland office. Because of Mr. Siemens' added duties, the southwestern Pennsylvania and West Virginia portion of his previous territory will be added to that of James A. Funk, operating out of Cincinnati.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Gillen Special Government Representative

Joseph T. Gillen has been appointed special government representative for Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, a division of Merck & Co. Mr. Gillen will make his headquarters in Washington, D. C. He first was employed by Merck in 1940 as sales representative for the retail drug trade in Philadelphia. He was later named to the medicinal manufacturing sales department.





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Further information and application forms may be obtained from most post offices or from the Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C. Applications will be accepted until further notice and should be sent to the executive secretary, Board of Civil Service Examiners, National Bureau of Standards, Washington 25, D. C.

Obituaries

Jesse H. Ambler

Jesse H. Ambler, former resident vice-president of Merck & Co. in St. Louis, Mo., died February 26 at his home in University City, Mo. He was eighty-three years of age. He came to St. Louis in 1906 as branch manager for Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company. When this firm was merged with Merck in 1927, Mr. Ambler became resident vice-president in St. Louis. He retired in 1941.

Harry W. Kaley

Harry W. Kaley, former vice-president of Ethyl Corporation, New York, died in Auburn, N. Y., March 1. He was forty-nine years old. Mr. Kaley joined Ethyl in 1927 as field representative. He was assigned to the New York office two years later. Subsequent promotions made him division manager in New York and Chicago, advertising manager, assistant sales manager and general sales manager. In 1944 he was elected vice-president in charge of sales and in 1946 became a director. He resigned from Ethyl in 1951. For a brief period in 1952, Mr. Kaley served as president of Borne Scrymser Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

John M. Spangler

John M. Spangler, former president and chairman of the board of National Carbon Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died February 27 at State College, Pa. He was sixty-four years old. Mr. Spangler joined National Carbon in 1915. He was named president in 1950 and chairman of the board and consultant the following year.

Elwood S. Armitage, vice-president of John L. Armitage Varnish Company, Newark, N. J., died February 24 in Glen Ridge, N. J. He was seventy-two years old.

A. Ludlow Clayden, former head of the Marcus Hook, Pa., refinery of Sun Oil Company, died February 23 in Daytona Beach, Fla. He was seventy-one years old.

James F. Donohue, a former counsel for Hercules Powder Company at Baraboo, Wis., died March 1 in Katonah, N. Y. He was fifty years old.

John W. Doran, owner of Doran Chemical Company, Granford, N. J., died March 2 in Plainfield, N. J. He was seventy years old. Before opening his own chemical concern, Mr. Doran had been a salesman for E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

William D. Fletcher, retired consulting engineer and architect for Magnolia Petroleum Company, an affiliate of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, died March 4 at Staten Island, N. Y. He was seventy-one years old.

C. Carroll Gould, retired vice-president and secretary of Freedom Valvoline Oil Company, died March 3 in New Rochelle, N. Y. He was eighty-three years old.

Carl A. Johnson, president of Holly Development Company, chairman of the board of Southern California Oil & Refining Company and chairman of Holly Oil Company, died March 2 in Pasadena Calif. He was seventy-six years old. Mr. Johnson was Pacific coast manager of Holly Sugar Corporation from 1910 to 1926.

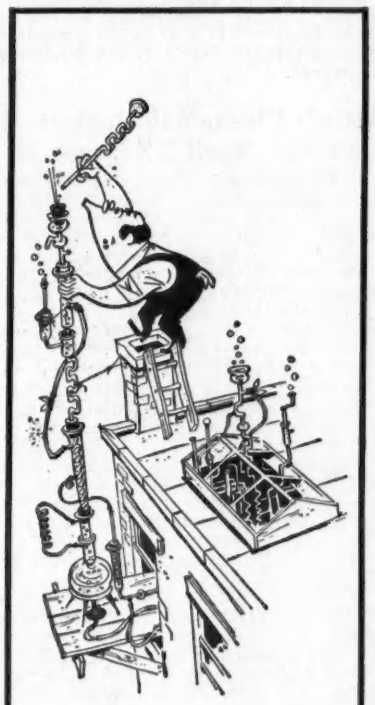
Charles Jost, former treasurer and general credit manager of Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, and former credit manager of New Jersey Zinc Company, New York, died at sea March 3 while returning from a Caribbean cruise. He was seventy-two years old.

Charles Henry MacDowell, director of Armour & Co., and retired president of Armour Fertilizer Company, Chicago, died March 4 in Orlando, Fla.

John B. Maddock, assistant vice-president of Paper Makers Importing Company, Easton, Pa., died March 2 in Easton. He was sixty years old.

Dr. Charles L. Marlatt, a veteran employee of the Department of Agriculture, who was at one time chief of the Bureau of Entomology, chief of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine, and chief of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration, died March 3 in Washington, D. C. He was ninety years old. Dr. Marlatt worked toward the formulation of a national law to prevent the importation of diseased and infested plants, which resulted in the quarantine act of 1912.

Arthur R. Martin, president of Dominion Tar & Cemical Company, Ltd., died in Montreal February 27. He was fifty-three years old. Mr. Martin began his career with Canadian Ammonia Company of Toronto and went with Canadian Industries, Ltd., when that company acquired Canadian Ammonia. He joined Standard Chemical Company, Ltd., in 1948 and when that company was amalgamated with Dominion Tar Mr. Martin became president and director.



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Oil Chemists Plan April Meeting Program

—Continued from page 7

sition of Methyl Linoleate Hydroperoxide," by K. T. Zilch, J. A. Cannon, E. H. Melvin and H. J. Dutton, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, Peoria, Ill., and "Displacement Chromotographic Separation of Glycerides," by James G. Hamilton and Richard T. Holman, Texas A.&M. College, College Station, Tex.

Papers on Lard

On the morning of April 13 the following papers will be presented at session A:—"Production and Processing of Molecular-Modified Lard," by E. W. Sordelet, W. G. Reece and R. J. Vander Wal, Armour & Co., Chicago; "Composition and Products of A Rearranged Lard," by Francis E. Luddy, Steward G. Morris, Paul Magidman and R. W. Riemenschneider, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory; "Effect of Agitation of Stability of Hydrogenated Soybean Oil," by R. E. Beal and E. B. Lancaster, Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "Isomeration During Hydrogenation. I. Oleic Acid," by R. R. Allen and A. A. Kiess, Armour & Co., Chicago.

Also, "Sonic and Ultrasonic Cavitation in Vegetable Oil Processing," by B. F. Teasdale, Canada Packers, Ltd., and Sepraton Corporation; "Pigments of Crude Cottonseed Oils and the Inhibition of Color Reversion in These Oils," by J. M. Dochary, R. P. Kupperman, F. H. Thurber and R. T. O'Connor, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, and "Effect of pH During Cooking of Cottonseed on the Properties of Meals and Oils," by W. H. King, L. T. Wolford, F. H. Thurber and A. M. Altschul, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Cottonseed, Soybean, Tung Oil Topics

Session B will be held concurrently with the following papers scheduled for presentation:—"The Effect of Insecticide Treatment on Products Produced From Cottonseed," by J. M. Magner, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo.; "Color of Oil From Frost-Damaged Soybeans," by Duncan Macmillan and E. H. Melvin, Northern Regional Research Laboratory; "The Characteristics of Domestic Tung Oil," by Raiford L. Holmes, Frank C. Pack, Jacob C. Minor and R. S. McKinney, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "The Effect of Polyunsaturation in Hot Dip Tinning Oils," by W. L. Kubie and E. E. Werle, Darling & Co., Chicago, and "The Effect of Electrolytes on Soil Redisposition in Laboratory and Laundry Practice," by Peter T. Vitale, Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J.

Papers scheduled to be presented at session A on April 14 are:— Comparative Economics of Different Types of Cottonseed Oil Milling Processes," by John M. Brewster, agricultural marketing section of the Department of Agriculture; "Present Status of Filtration-Extraction Process for Cottonseed," by J. J. Spadaro, H. L. E. Vix, H. K. Gardner, E. L. D'Aquin, P. H. Eaves and E. A. Gastrock, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Bench-Scale Studies to Apply the Filtration-Extraction Process to Sesame Seed," by H. L. E. Vix, A. V. Garci jr., and M. L. Paredes, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Translation of Filtration-Extraction Process From Pilot to Commercial Plant," by John Andrews, Lukens Steel Company, Coatsville, Pa.; "Reduction of Free Gossypol in Cottonseed Flakes During Solvent-Extraction," by L. K. Arnold and W. G. Juhl, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; "Some Processing and Mechanical Aspects of Screw Press Operation," by Allen Amith, Perkins Oil Company, Memphis, Tenn., and "A Study of Screw-Pressing Variables," by A. Cecil Wamble and W. B. Harris, Texas A.&M. College, College Station, Tex.

Features of Concurrent Session

Concurrently, session B will feature the following papers:—"The Influence of Dietary Fat on the Glyceride Structure of Animal Depot Fat," by Raymond Reiser and Julius W. Dieckert, Texas A.&M. College; "The Solubility of Monostearin in Various Solvents," by T. L. Ward and W. S. Singleton, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, and "Solubility of Tri-Stearin and Hydrogenated Cottonseed Oil in Certain Aceto- and Butyro-Glycerides," by T. L. Ward, Audrey T. Gros and R. O. Feuge, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

Also, "The Infrared Spectra of Mono-, Di-, and Triglycerides," by Robert T. O'Connor, Elsie F. DuPre and Reuben O. Feuge, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Determination of Chlorophyll," by R. C. Stillman, Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and "A Modification of the P-Anisidine Method for the Determination of Free and Total Gossypol," by W. J. Miller, Procter & Gamble Company, at Memphis, Tenn.

On the closing day there will be a general session at which the following papers will be presented:—"Laboratory Refining Procedure for Crude Rice Oil," by Catherine Hall Pominski, Josephine R. Loeb and F. G. Dollear, Southern Regional Research Laboratory; "Some Further Data on Pressure System Centrifugal Refining," by Frank E. Sullivan, DeLaval Separator Company, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and "Refining Studies on Soybean Oil," by R. E. Beal, E. B. Lancaster and O. L. Brekke, Northern Regional Research Laboratory.

ACS Rubber Chemistry Unit Planning Louisville Meeting

The spring meeting of the division of rubber chemistry of the American Chemical Society will be held April 14 to 16 at the Brown hotel, Louisville, Ky. This meeting, held separately from the parent society, will be highlighted by a banquet address on the fifteenth by Clarence E. Manion, former dean of the Notre Dame College of Law and ex-chairman of the President's Committee on Inter-Governmental Relations.

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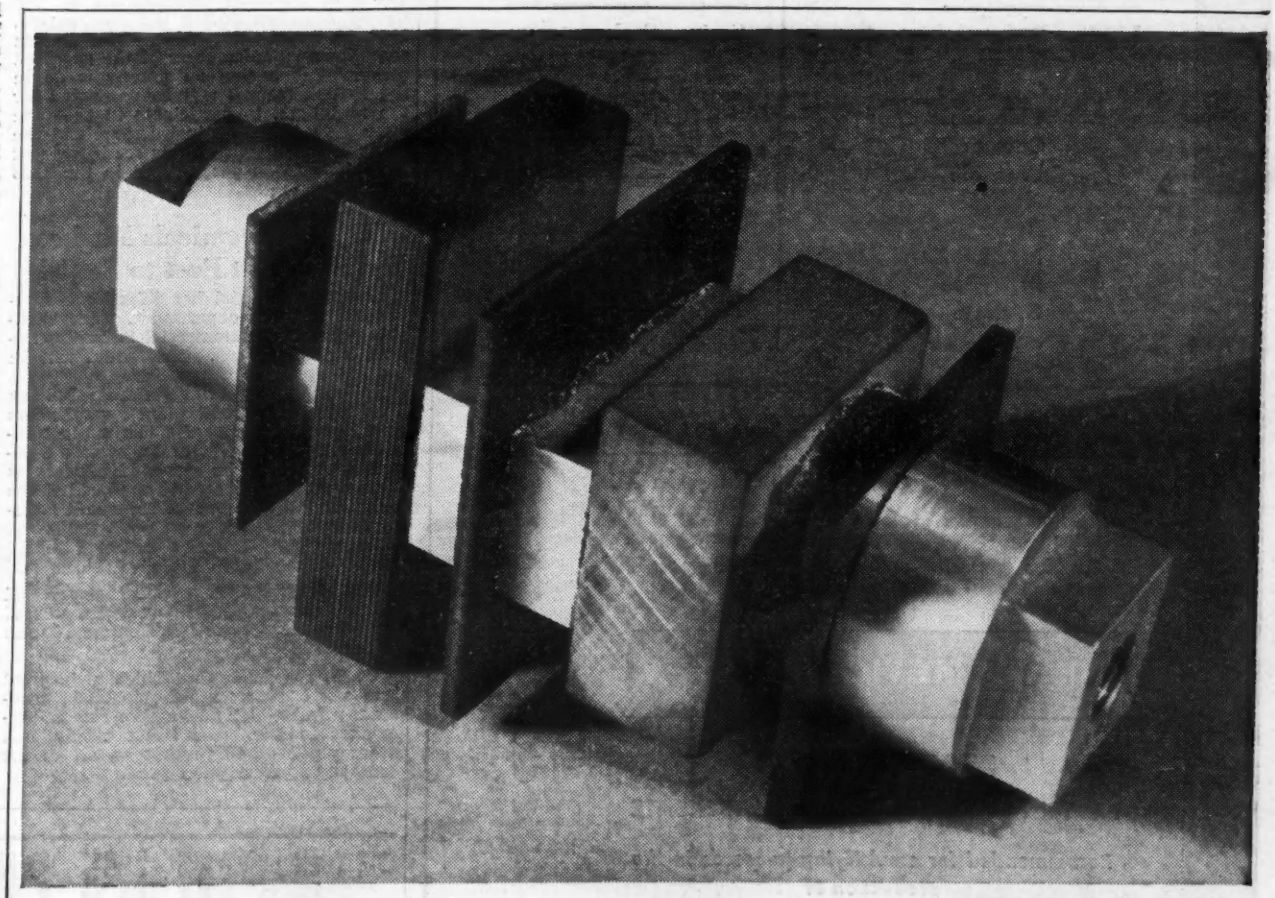

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British Token Import Plan For 1954 Starts Operation

This year's operation of the British Token Import plan began March 3, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce has announced. The plan is operating under the proposed regulations and procedures announced last month (OPD, 2/15/54), BFC said, with only one basic change, which provides that the June 30 deadline for submission of token quota voucher applications (form FC-927) generally may be extended for all firms certified in any specific commodity group, under certain conditions.

The British Token Import Plan enables eligible US manufacturers or their agents to export to the United Kingdom token shipments of specified commodities whose importation from dollar sources is generally prohibited by the British government. The plan was established by the British Board of Trade and made applicable to the United States in 1946.

As previously announced, eligible participants will be permitted to make shipments under the plan during 1954 in an amount not exceeding 30 percent of the individual firm's average annual shipments of specified commodities to the United Kingdom during the base period, 1936, 1937 and 1938. Also, under certain conditions, manufacturers of the specified commodities having no prewar trade in the British market will be permitted for the first time, to participate in the plan after June 30. New instructions and the necessary application forms are being sent to all firms who participated in the 1953 plan, BFC said.

CSC Petrochemicals Market Development Post to Seidel

Eugene M. Seidel has joined the market development department, petrochemicals division of Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York. Mr. Seidel will be located at Terre Haute, Ind.

Following his graduation from Indiana University, Mr. Seidel spent several years as a technical service chemist and in technical purchasing. Prior to joining Commercial Solvents he served five years as administrative assistant to the head of the chemistry department of Indiana University.

Trade Briefs

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science has awarded honorary master of pharmacy degrees to J. B. Heinz and James B. Merrick.

G. D. Searle & Co., Chicago, has put into effect a new retail fair trade minimum prices which will assure retail pharmacists in fair trade states a minimum gross profit of 40 percent on all of the company's prescription products.

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Air Pollution Meeting to Mark Chambers

—Continued from page 7

by W. C. Holton, Battelle Memorial Institute.

The following papers will be presented the same day at a session on micrometeorology:—"Air Pollution Studies at a Large Power Plant," by Fred W. Thomas, air pollution studies section, Tennessee Valley Authority, and "The Role of Chimney Design in Atmospheric Sanitation," by R. H. Sherlock, professor of civil engineering, University of Michigan.

Concurrently on the opening day there will be a morning session on instruments at which the following papers will be presented:—"Thermal Precipitation in Air Pollution Studies," by Mendel T. Gordon and Clyde Orr, jr., Georgia Institute of Technology," and "An Automatic Impinger for Air Sampling," by William L. Wilson, Air Sampling Equipment Company, Cleveland.

Gas Cleaning A Topic

Another afternoon session will deal with gas cleaning. These papers will be read:—"The Use of Wet Scrubber in Gas Cleaning and Absorption," by Robert Kopita, manager of the scrubbing division of Peabody Engineering Corporation; "Factors Affecting Dust Collector Efficiency," by G. V. Eiserman, Aerodyne Division, and W. L. Prout, Green Fuel Economizer Company; "Factors in the Design and Operation of Industrial Dust Collectors as Related to Air Pollution," by H. C. Dohrmann, C. A. Gallaer and J. W. Schindeler, Buell Engineering Company.

On May 4, following the annual business meeting, W. C. Johnson, of Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., and L. L. Kemp, of the University of Michigan, will present a paper on "Experience in Controlling Atmospheric Pollution Encountered in Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Processes, and Dr. W. A. Quebedeaux, jr., of the Harris County health unit, Houston, Tex., will speak on "New Applications for Industrial Odor Control" at a session on odors.

General Session Planned

At a general session in the afternoon the following papers will be read:—"Atlantic Air Pollution Control Program," by W. B. Hart, Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia; "Air Control Program of the Kaiser Steel Corporation," by J. H. Smith and G. L. Rounds, Kaiser Steel Corporation, and "Twenty Years of Air Pollution Control in Chattanooga, Including a Review of Field Data," by Emerson W. Poste, consulting engineer, Chattanooga.

The organization will consider measurements at a concurrent morning session and will hear these papers:—"The Automatic Filter Paper Sampler in an Air Pollution Measurement Program," by C. W. Gruber, chief smoke inspector of the City of Cleveland, and "Evaluation of the Multiple Spot Blackness Tester for Flue Gas Applications," by T. D. Price, Raytheon Manufacturing Company, and H. Klemperer, Air Preheater Corporation.

More on Gas Cleaning

Gas cleaning will be the topic of another afternoon session and these papers will be read:—"New Uses of Electrical Precipitation for Control of Atmospheric Pollution," by S. E. Specht and W. W. Sickles, Research Corporation; "Dust and Fume Problems in the Cement Industry," by Richard E. O'Mara, Western Precipitation Company, and "Dusts and Fumes From Gray Iron Cupols—How They Are Controlled in Los Angeles County," by Robert L. Chass and Hoyt R. Carbaugh, of the air pollution control district of Los Angeles.

On May 5 the morning session will hear these papers:—"Recent Developments in Atmospheric Pollution," by Dr. Morris Katz, Defense Research Chemical Laboratories; "BCR Activities for Cleaner Air: 1953 and 1954," by Elmer R. Kaiser and Charles H. Marks, Bituminous Coal Research, Inc., and "Planning a State-Wide Air Pollution Advisory Service," by Ross N. Kusian, director of the environmental research laboratory of the University of Washington. This will be followed by a control officials conference in the afternoon.

Incinerators Up for Discussion

A concurrent morning session will discuss incinerators and these papers will be offered:—"Procedure for Selecting Incinerator Smoke and Odor Burners," by Richard J. Reed, North American Manufacturing Company, Cleveland; "Emissions From Apartment House Flue Feed Incinerators," by W. L. Gilbert, American Air Filter Company, New York, and "Control of Air Pollution From Refineries in Los Angeles County," by Carl V. Kanter, of the air pollution control district of Los Angeles.

A concurrent afternoon session will deal with gas and air filtration. These papers are scheduled for presentation:—"Performance of Three Types of Dust Collectors," by C. E. Billings, R. Dennis and Dr. Leslie Silverman, Harvard University School of Public Health; "Filtration of Radioactive Aerosols by Glass Fibers," by A. G. Blasewitz and B. F. Judson, General Electric Company at Richland, Wash., and "Filtration of Hot Gases," by R. T. Pring, American Wheelabrator & Equipment Company.

Parke, Davis Names Mgr.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has appointed Samuel M. Dripps manager of its Baltimore, Md. branch, succeeding C. D. Moon, who will take a leave of absence due to illness. Mr. Dripps joined Parke-Davis as a salesman at Detroit in 1937 and later became field manager in the Pittsburgh, Pa., branch. He became manager of chain store and wholesale sales at the general offices in Detroit in 1947, and was later appointed Pittsburgh branch manager, holding that post from 1949 until assuming his present position.

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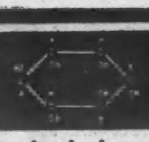

Inositol biochemical from corn

The physical properties are: Appearance: *White, crystalline powder* • Odor: *None* • Melting Point: 225° C. ± 1°C. • Molecular Weight: *180.16* • Moisture (max.): *0.5%* • Ash, dry basis (max.): *0.02%*

Solubility – Water at 25°C. 14 g. per 100 ml. solution • Water at 60°C. - 28 g. per 100 ml. solution • Slightly soluble in alcohol • Practically insoluble in other common organic solvents.

Crystallizes in anhydrous form from water or acetic acid above 80°C.; from water below 50°C., as inositol dihydrate.

General – Neutral in water solution • Non-hygroscopic • All six hydroxyl groups are esterifiable.

This important member of the vitamin B complex is available for use in further biochemical and chemical research. A booklet with complete information will be sent upon request.

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Cenco Completes Lab At Central Scientific Co.

Cenco Corporation, Chicago, has announced completion of its new $100,000 research, development and engineering laboratory which was started in that city last year at the firm's principal subsidiary, Central Scientific Company.

According to John T. Gossett, chairman, the new laboratory will enable the company to amplify its operations in the fields of physics, chemistry, electronics and atomic energy. Previously, he said, the company's development of new products was largely confined to the field of physics.

Davison Elects Treasurer

J. Sinclair Marks, assistant treasurer of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has been elected treasurer to succeed J. Early Hardesty, who resigned recently. Raymond S. Clark, counsel of the company, has been elected assistant secretary. Mr. Marks has been employed in various production and financial capacities with Davison and its predecessor companies since 1929. In December, 1950, he was elected assistant treasurer. Prior to coming to Davison, Mr. Clark had been with the Baltimore law firm of Venable, Baetjer & Howard.

Drug and Cosmetic Makers

—Continued from page 3

from the administration of large amounts of orange No. 1 per day and therefore the color is not a completely harmless substance, "pharmacologists have yet to find a completely harmless substance; every drug, and indeed every substance, occurring naturally in the body such as hormones, can produce toxic effects in high doses."

"I take exception to Dr. Vos's statement that he considers FD&C orange No. 1 to be a harmful compound, for such a statement cannot be made without reference to the specific use and dosage for which the compound is employed. If Dr. Vos's opinion were applied to USP preparations in general, there would be no accepted drugs at all."

Statements asking that the prohibition against the use of the three colors be limited to their use in foods and not in drugs also were filed for the record by Nepera Chemical Company, Yonkers, N.Y.; Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N.Y.; Rexall Drug Company, Los Angeles, Calif.; Nion Corporation, Los Angeles; Pitman-Moore Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; Parke-Davis & Co., New York; Zale Chemical Company, Allentown, Pa.; and Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis.

Ammonium Nitrate Rules

—Continued from page 4

bow to seaward and shall be maintained in a mobile status either by presence of tugs or readiness of engineers.

"C. The proposed facilities shall not be located in areas of dense population nor where facilities of high value and/or high hazard exist.

"D. The facility must meet with the requirements specified for a designated waterfront facility and be provided with abundant water supply."

The regulations also contain instructions for the master or officer in charge of the unloading of the vessel as to such safety precautions as hose lines, smoking, fire watch, ruptured containers, and extinguishing fires.

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$CH_3(OCH_2CH_2)_2OCH_3$ B.P. 162°C

TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHYL ETHER
$CH_3(OCH_2CH_2)_3OCH_3$ B.P. 216°C

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DuPont Company Sales Set Record During 1953

Sales of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., of $1,750,000,000 last year accompanied by high employment, record high operating investment and research expenditures, plus a near-record expansion of plants, the company disclosed March 5 in the annual report to its 146,000 stockholders.

The sales total was 9 percent over the previous record of $1,602,000,000 set in 1952. The physical volume exceeded the 1952 record, with increased sales of some products such as nylon, "Dacron" polyester fiber, and neoprene, made possible by expanded manufacturing facilities. Earnings were $4.94 per common share against $4.70 a share in 1952.

Fourth quarter sales were lower than those of the preceding quarter and the fourth quarter of 1952 — due largely to reduced requirements of the textile industry — but employment at the end of the year totaled 91,624 as compared with 90,834 at the end of 1952.

President Crawford H. Greenewalt reported that the company spent $135,100,000 to improve and expand existing plants and laboratories and to build new ones last year. He said subsequently that thus far in 1954 construction spending has been at about the same rate as it was in the same period last year. The 1953 expansion was almost equal to the record program of $135,500,000 in 1951 and was substantially higher than the $126,000,000 spent in 1952. Sizable expenditures were made on projects for man-made fibers, titanium metal, polyethylene plastics, neoprene synthetic rubber, and other products. Two new plants began operations during the year — for "Dacron" at Kinston, N. C., and for dynamite at Martinsburg, W. Va.

Egypt Enacts New Law Dealing With Companies

The Government of Egypt has passed a new company law of interest to US foreign investors, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce has reported.

The new law, effective February 15, governs ownership and operation of limited partnerships by shares, limited liability companies and joint-stock companies. It incorporates prior company laws and rescinds a previous law which pertained only to joint-stock companies.

The new law applies to all three types of foreign companies having head offices or main activities in Egypt. However, all such enterprises whose head offices were established abroad prior to October 15, 1949, are exempt from the law's provisions except for those governing employment of Egyptian and foreign nationals in local branches or offices.

Under the new law, any firm raising capital by public subscription or with capital divided into freely negotiable shares is considered a joint stock company or a limited partnership by shares, BFC explained. Limited liability companies, a new type of business organization for Egypt, are those having not more than fifty shareholders, and no less than two. Such companies are covered in the law mainly to encourage establishment of small businesses.

The minimum capital requirements for a joint stock company or a limited partnership by shares is E£20,000 ($57,400), fully subscribed and one-quarter paid up, unless request for formation was received prior to February 15, 1954. For a limited liability company, the minimum requirement is E£1,000 ($12,870).

Nat'l Research Posts to Two

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass., has named Dr. James H. Gardner assistant director of the petrochemicals department and Dr. Charles I. Tewksbury project manager of the department. Dr. Gardner joined National Research in 1951 as project manager, while Dr. Tewksbury came into the organization last July.

Glass Container Shipments: Jan.

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during January were 5,056,839, compared with 5,634,839 in December, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 1,112,477 in January, compared with 1,025,637 in December; chemicals, 745,030 in January, compared with 582,002 in December, and toiletries, 597,093 in January, compared with 490,341 in December.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during January were 3,762,933, compared with 3,657,186 in December. In this category, the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 410,373 in January, compared with 342,222 in December; chemicals, 133,380 in January, compared with 112,344 in December, and toiletries, 142,265 in January, compared with 143,101 in December.

Antibiotic Sought by Israel

The Government of Israel Supply Mission has asked for quotations for the supply of twenty-seven kilos of dihydrostreptomycin in bulk for shipment to Israel. Purchases are authorized by Foreign Operations Administration purchase authorization No. 71-00-4215. The source areas include the United States and possessions, Canada and the European (OECC) Participating Countries. Bids will be received until March 12 and should be addressed to the mission at 250 West 57th street, New York 19, attention: M. M. Segal.

Trade Briefs

John F. Casey has joined the international division of Vick Chemical Company, New York, as assistant manager of the new products development department.

Nelson S. Knaggs, vice-president of Hilton Davis Chemical Company, Cincinnati, O., has been elected a vice-president of the Cincinnati Society of Natural History.

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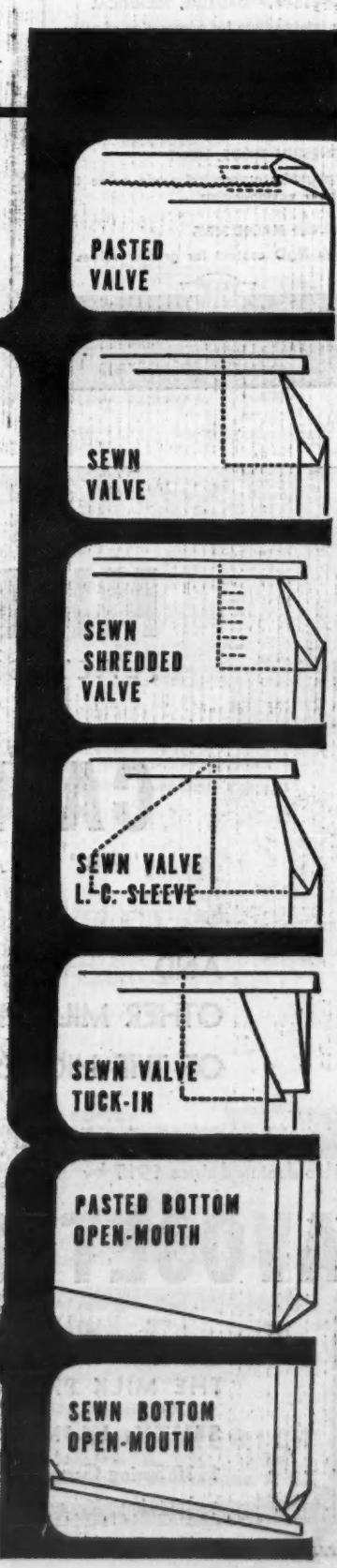

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21 cs, T M Duche & Sons, Leixoes
ALCOHOL, CETYL—146 cs, Liverpool
58 dms, Liverpool
PROPARGYL—30 cks, General Aniline Works, Bremen
ALOES—232 crts, London
AMINOPYRINE POWDER—20 ctns, Rhodia Inc, Havre
10 cks, Rotterdam
AMINOPYRINE POWDER—20 ctns, Rhodia Inc, Havre
10 cks, Rotterdam
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—2 dms, Leviant & Co, Oslo
CHLORIDE—199 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERSULPHATE—100 kgs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
SULPHATE—10 dms, Riches Nelson, Rotterdam
AMYRIS OIL—7 dms, George Uhe Co, Miragoane
ANILINE DYES—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
10 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
42 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
25 dms, C A Haynes, Hamburg
3 dms, General Dyestuffs Corp, Rotterdam
5 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
15 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
5 cs, Rotterdam
ANISE SEED—100 bgs, Malaga
100 bgs, Alicante
ANNATTO SEED—50 bgs, Unanue & Sons, Ciudad Trujillo
300 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Ciudad Trujillo
674 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Kingston
ANTIMONY—60 kgs, Watson Geach & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—110 bgs, National City Bank, Hamburg
REGULUS—20 dms, Antwerp
56 cks, Antwerp
ARABIC GUM—703 bgs, Bank of New York, Port Sudan
354 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
400 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
861 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Port Sudan
51 bgs, Chase National Bank, Port Sudan
ARGOLS—1,061 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran
ARSENIC, METALLIC—69 dms, Overseas Metal & Ore Corp, Gothenburg
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,008 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Durban
2,360 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
ASCORBIC ACID—16 cs, Maurice May Inc, Singapore
AZOISOBUTYRIC DINITRILE—12 cs, D C Andrews, London
COPAIBA BALSAM—68 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Manaus
12 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Manaus
BARBASCO POWDER — 4,400 bgs, Astoria Panamericana Inc, Iquitos
BEESWAX—100 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
30 bgs, Ciudad Trujillo
87 bgs, Pointe-Noire
92 blks, H J Lepow, Djibouti
50 bgs, Tampico
54 bgs, Havana
18 bdls, Massawa
BEET PULP—800 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
BENZOIN GUM—20 cs, D & S Chemical Corp, Bangkok
BERGAMOT OIL—50 qu cs, National City Bank, Messina
12 hf cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Messina
1 qu cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Messina
13 hf cs, Antoine Chiris, Messina
40 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
10 hf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
12 hf cs, Messina
BISMUTH—99 bxs, Cerro de Pasco Corp, Callao
BLEACHING POWDER—255 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—57 bgs, Intern Packers Ltd, Santos
400 bgs, Intercambio Commercial Inc, Rio de Janeiro
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
100 bgs, Calcutta
CADMIUM—60 cs, Danwill Co, Rotterdam
60 cs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
220 cs, Antwerp
CALCIUM CARBONATE—150 bgs, H J Baker & Bro, Liverpool
986 bgs, Liverpool
LACTATE—5 kgs, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuffs Co, Rotterdam
CAPSICUMS—291 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Djibouti
CARAWAY OIL—1 dm, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Meer Corp, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, A Gronowitch, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
60 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Copenhagen
100 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON, DECOLORIZING—23 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Bremen
1,712 bgs, Corn Products Refining Co, Rotterdam
CARDAMOMS—42 cs, Wm E Martin, Colombo
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63 bgs, World Commerce Corp, Rio de Janeiro
168 bgs, National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro
289 bgs, J H Schroder, Natal
CAROB SEED—625 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Algier
CASEIN—358 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
100 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bordeaux
500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Bordeaux
500 bgs, P A Dunkel, Montevideo
500 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Montevideo
313 bgs, Arler Co, Rotterdam
640 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rouen
CASHEWNUTSHELL LIQUID—410 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin
59 dms, Durez Plastics & Chemicals Inc, Bombay
CASSIA—1,110 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
164 pkgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
2,133 pkgs, Rotterdam
114 bls, Fuerst Bros, Rotterdam
512 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
167 bls, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
82 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
1,027 bls, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
813 bls, Karl H Landes & E Dalint, Rotterdam
170 bls, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
191 bls, Irving Trust Co, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
625 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
650 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Guayaquil
CELERY SEED—50 bgs, Marseille
CHILLIES—713 bgs, National City Bank, Massawa
263 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
424 bgs, Massawa
CHLORAL HYDRATE—20 dms, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
4-CHLORO 2-AMINO TOULENE—5 dms, Interchemical Corp, Bremen
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DYES—99 dms, Fallek Products Co, Hamburg
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68 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
COCOA RESIDUE—1,668 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Bahia
COCONUT OIL—400 tons, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
389 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
COD OIL—150 dms, E F Drew & Co, St Johns
20 dms, Bowring & Co, St Johns
100 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
LIVERS—29 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, St Johns
LIVER OIL—100 dms, Whitmoyer Lab, St Johns
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271 dms, Peder Devold Oil Co, Reykjavik
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Oslo
COLORS, DRY—52 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
PASTE—10 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
COPAL GUM—14 bkts, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Macassar
60 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—39 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
66 dms, D Hauser, Antwerp
CORIANDER OIL—17 cs, Flora Essential Oil Co, Antwerp
SEED—375 bgs, Louis Furth, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—300 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona
CREOSOTE—84 dms, J M Rodgers & Co, Hull
CRESYLIC ACID—209 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
2 dms, Glasgow
CUBE ROOT—2,702 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
1,244 bls, S B Penick & Co, Iquitos
CUTTLEFISH BONE—1,030 cs, Sfax
DAMMAR GUM—100 cs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Bangkok
200 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
DIACETONGULOSONIC ACID—42 cs, Hoffman-La Roche Inc, Hamburg
DIANISIDINE BASE—1 dm, C A Haynes, Bremen
DEXTRIN—300 bls, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Rotterdam
80 bgs, Rotterdam
PATCHOULI LEAVES—10 bls, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
PEARL ESSENCE—4 cont, Leys, Christie & Co, Bergen
PEATMOSS—4,090 bls, Lewis Intern Co, Bremen
1,250 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
1,300 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,825 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
2,275 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
6,355 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
1,000 bls, Lion Trading Co, Bremen
1,500 bls, State Export Co, Bremen
7,950 bls, J E Bernard, Hamburg
1,000 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PECTIN—46 kgs, Jafbro Corp, Copenhagen
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Chemical Bank, Alleppey
160 bgs, Brown Bros, Alleppey
36 bgs, Otto Cerdau, Colombo
231 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Singapore
40 bgs, Globe Commerce Co, Cochin
240 bgs, Boukouris & Co, Cochin
280 bgs, M Golodetz, Cochin
320 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Kozhikode
240 bgs, A C Israel, Kozhikode
105 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
35 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Singapore
70 bgs, Bank of N Y, Singapore
160 bgs, Rothschild & Co, Cochin
40 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Cochin
40 bgs, Netherlands Trading Society, Alleppey
120 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
240 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
160 bgs, A C Israel, Cochin
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cochin
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
40 bgs, Virchand Panachand, Cochin
40 bgs, Gillespie & Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Gandhi Sons Ltd, Cochin
62 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Colombo
4,422 bgs, Alleppey
200 bgs, Nederlandsche Handel, Alleppey
48 bgs, U S & Indonesia Trading Co, Oosthaven
70 bgs, Polak Trading Co, Singapore
80 bgs, Chase National Bank, Alleppey
100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
400 bgs, Volkart Bros, Cochin
40 bgs, A C Israel, Bombay
40 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
80 bgs, Colombo
WHITE—64 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
270 bgs, E H Simpson & Co, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—27 dms, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
1 cs, Antoine Chiris, Port Au Prince
PETROLEUM CRUDE—369,354 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
200,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
109,430 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—4 dms, Olson Sales Agency, Kingston
PINE NEEDLE OIL—9 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Trieste
POLYETHYLENE—2 dms, Coopers Co, Hamburg
POLYVINYL ACETATE EMULSION—25 bbls, Bremen
CHLORIDE—600 bgs, Hanover Bank, Antwerp
1,800 bgs, American Express Co, Antwerp
600 bgs, Chemicolor Trade Corp, Genoa
1,800 bgs, Chemicolor Trade Corp, Antwerp
600 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Hamburg
POPPY SEED—300 bgs, Sokol & Co, Rotterdam
240 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CHLORATE—27 dms, Chas Hardy, Havre
CYANIDE—20 dms, Industrial Chemical & Dyestuffs Co, London
METABISULPHITE—80 bbls, Chase National Bank, Havre
PERSULPHATE—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—5 dms, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Mombasa
FLOWERS—266 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Dar es Salaam
PYRITES—248 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
3 bgs, Dunkirk
QUICKSILVER—91 flks, G Jiminez Corp, Tampico
EARTH COLOR—428 bgs, National Color Co, Bremen
225 bgs, F D Davis Co, Rotterdam
1,350 bgs, Reichard Coulston, Bremen
535 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Bremen
EPSOM SALT—540 bgs, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
EUCALYPTUS LEAVES—60 bls, Lisbon
EUPHORBIA—30 bls, S B Penick & Co, Tuticorin
FENNEL SEED—100 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
FISHMEAL—690 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote

FUEL OIL—184,670 bbls, Central Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
942,761 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
149,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
15,574 tons, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
99,338 bbls, Hess Inc, Curacao
96,881 bbls, C H Prague, Curacao
68,304 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
211,230 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
223,380 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
107,569 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
78,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
GARNETLAC—15 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
GELATINE—80 bgs, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg
200 bgs, G Lippelgoes, Hull
100 cms, B Young & Co, London
500 bgs, Transatlanic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
400 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Havre
245 bgs, Antwerp
GERANIUM OIL—1 dm, American Trust Co, Algiers
3 cms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Alger
GHATTI GUM—279 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
57 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
GINGER—146 bgs, Volkart Bros, Kingston
113 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
GLUE—40 bgs, Nomeco Inc, Bremen
200 bgs, Liverpool
GLUESTOCK—408 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rouen
472 bls, Havana
GLYCERIN—201 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
GRAPHITE—1,000 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Bergen
500 bgs, C Pettiness, Colombo
GYPSUM—500 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
22,509 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HERRINGMEAL—2,400 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Haugesund
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE—10 cks, Rotterdam
IODINE—722 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Corp, Tocopilla
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
IRON BLUE—83 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—670 bgs, C B Chrystal, Malaga
441 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Malaga
KARAYA GUM—773 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
307 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
640 bgs, Block Drug Co, Bombay
61 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
184 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
LAVENDER OIL—1 dm, Dodge & Olcott, Marseille
13 dms, Alicante
LEMON OIL—50 qu cs, Messina
100 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
20 hf cs, Messina
50 qu cs, Fritzsche Bros, Messina
20 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Palermo
LEMONGRASS OIL—2 dms, W J Bush & Co, La Libertad
LOCUST BEAN—20 bxs, Morningstar Nicol, Portimao
GUM—240 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Liverpool
225 bgs, Genoa
10 dms, Rotterdam
MACE—8 cs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Rotterdam
24 cs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
16 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—2,200 bgs Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM SULPHATE—1,500 bgs, Sterling Chemical Corp, Bremen
MANGANESE ACETATE—8 cks, Interstate Chemical Corp, Bremen
MANGROVE EXTRACT—1,500 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Sandakan
MARJORAM LEAVES—34 bls, Marseille
MENTHOL—34 cs, Intern Commodity Corp, Rio de Janeiro
MILK SUGAR—50 dms, F Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, F Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Rotterdam
MINERAL WAX—100 bgs, Dura Commodities Corp, Bremen
MOLASSES—500 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MUSTARD SEED—200 bgs, Amaren Trading Co, London
200 bgs, Palermo
100 bgs, Catania
MYROBALANS—2,000 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
MYRTLE OIL—1 cs, Antoine Chiris, Genoa
NAPHTHALENE—2,777 bgs, Rotterdam
750 bgs, Chas Page & Co, Antwerp
1,460 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
NAPHTOL—2 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Rotterdam
8 dms, Gorman Anderson Corp, Rotterdam
4 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
5 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
NICKEL CHLORIDE—20 bbls, Antwerp
SULPHATE—45 bgs, Beekman Shipping Co, London
15 bbls, Gellco Inc, Antwerp
120 bbls, Rotterdam
108 bbls, Chas Page & Co, Gothenburg
20 bgs, Liverpool
40 cks, Antwerp
NICOTINE SULPHATE—35 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Algiers
NUTMEGS—550 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, St George
500 bgs, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, St George
63 bgs, Fuerst Bros, Sourabaya
40 bgs, D Hauser, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—9 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai
10 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OLIVE OIL—125 dms, National City Bank, Sfax
575 dms, Credit Suisse, Sfax
150 dms, B Filippone & Co, Sfax
135 dms, Pastene & Co, Sfax
50 dms, De Rosa Inc, Sfax
25 dms, A M S Packing Co, Sfax
104 dms, Hanover Bank, Malaga
78 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
26 dms, Chase National Bank, Malaga
150 dms, National City Bank, Malaga
300 dms, Hanover Bank, Sfax
100 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Sfax
50 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Sfax
25 dms, Public National Bank, Sfax
25 dms, A Baldanza Co, Palermo
25 dms, A Fantis, Palermo
122 dms, Schroeder Bros, Sfax
75 dms, Western Food Corp, Cadiz
100 dms, Udde & Teormina, Cadiz
50 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Cadiz
25 dms, Gem Packing Corp, Marseilles
80 dms, Marseilles
200 dms, Sfax
OPIUM—125 cs, Barr Shipping Co, Istabul
ORANGE OIL—40 cs, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
OURICURY WAX—19 bgs, Salvador
PALM OIL—513 tons, Procter & Gamble, Belawan Deli
130 tons, Rotterdam
PALMAROSA OIL—1 dm, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
PAPAIN—168 hf chts, American Ferment Co, Colombo
112 hlf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—650 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante
350 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Valparaiso
500 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante
100 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Alicante
100 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
300 bgs, R T French, Alicante
193 bgs, Sopac Transport, Alicante
200 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
333 bgs, Alicante
300 bgs, Antwerp
QUILLAY BARK—128 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
RAPESEED—100 bgs, S Davis Co, Rotterdam
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—59 bls, F L Kraemer, London
97 bgs, F L Kraemer, London
ROSEMARY LEAVES—101 bls, Corn Exchange Bank, Lisbon
160 bls, Lisbon
ROSEWOOD OIL—1 dm, H A Astlett & Co, Iquitos
SAGE LEAVES—100 bls, K H Werthon, Hamburg
227 bls, Bank of America, Naples
SAGO FLOUR—1,624 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Singapore
SANDALWOOD—100 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
OIL—9 cs, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Madras
SANDARAC GUM—7 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Casablanca
SEEDLAC—750 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Corp, Bangkok
800 bgs, Commercial Alcohols Ltd, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Mac-Lac Co, Bangkok
280 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, J H Schroder, Bangkok
700 bgs, Unity Import Expor, Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta
200 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
500 bgs, Lind Mayer & Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
300 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok
200 bgs, J S Chawla, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
1,250 bgs, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—50 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Tuticorin
40 bls, Meer Corp, Tuticorin
SESAME OIL—75 dms, Tunley & Co, Rotterdam
SEED—329 bgs, First National Baltimore, Cutuco
2,646 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Corinto
1,315 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
2,683 bgs, Public National Bank, La Union
800 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
SHELLAC—50 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
905 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
80 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
BLEACHED—60 dms, Bank of London & S A, Liverpool
WHITE—35 bgs, Flora Lac Co, London
SIENNA—50 bgs, Calderon Co, Leghorn
SILICIUM CARBIDE—10 cks, D H Weiss Assoc, Marseille
SODIUM ALGINATE—2 ctns, Lee Smith Co, Oslo
1 dm, Austenal Lab, Glasgow
ARSENATE—72 dms, Harry Dixon & Sons, Glasgow
BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—125 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
50 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
LAURYLSULPHATE—9 kgs, Aceto Chemical Co, London
SALT ACID—265 dms, Chipman Chemical Co, Liverpool
SPERMACETI WAX—150 ctns, Glasgow
STARCH—2,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Rotterdam
10 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
TALC—500 bgs, L A Salomon & Bros, Bordeaux
112 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniel, Bordeaux
500 bgs, C B Chrystal, Bordeaux
7,700 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—403 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Marseille
1,538 bgs, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA—167 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
112 bgs, Far Eastern Commodities Corp, Tjirebon
FLOUR—600 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
102 bgs, El M T Commodity Corp, Tjirebon
520 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Tjirebon
3,500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
200 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bangkok
1,560 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
TARTAR—520 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Algiers
840 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, La Goulette
2,397 bgs, Tartaric Ray Materials, Marseille
TARTARIC ACID—200 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
19 bbls, European Chemical Co, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Genoa
THEOBROMINE—120 dms, Chemical Bank, Liverpool
THYME LEAVES—112 bgs, Marseille
TOLU BALSAM—3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Cutuco
2 dms, Merchants Export Import Co, Cutuco
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Cutuco
15 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, London
6 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, La Union
3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—102 dms, E R Eorgniotti, Genoa
212 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TUNU GUM—263 cs, L A Dreyfus, Corinto
UREA—209 bgs, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
800 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
SYNTHETIC—11,000 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Middlesbrough
VANILLA BEANS—29 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Tandjong Priok
12 cs, Gillespie & Co, Semarang
133 cs, J W Elwell, Marseille
VEGETABLE BLACK—800 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color Co, Antwerp
VERVEIN LEAVES—15 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Algiers
WHALELIVER OIL—7 dms, Robbins Forwarding Co, Ponta Delgada
WHITING—2,600 bgs, Antwerp
WOOL GREASE—140 dms, N I Malmstrom, Genoa
128 dms, Genoa
52 dms, Antwerp
WAX—9 dms, Alexander & Co, Liverpool
XYLOL—10 cks, Magnus Mabee & Reynard
ZINC OXIDE—6 bgs, American Firstoline Corp, Livergool

Baltimore

ALCOHOL—62 cks, American Alcolac Corp, Bordeaux
FISHMEAL—1,087 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—524 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM NITRATE—3,500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TALC—910 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
235 bgs, First National Boston, Bangkok

Boston

BONE—95 bgs, A M Goldstein, Montevideo
TALC—610 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANNING EXTRACT—500 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Marseille

Los Angeles

CHILLIES—245 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Kobe
50 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
130 bgs, Consolidated Grocers Corp, Kobe
COPRA—100 long tons, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Cebu
FERTILIZER—1,000 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Inc, Manchester

—Continued on page 75

Huisking

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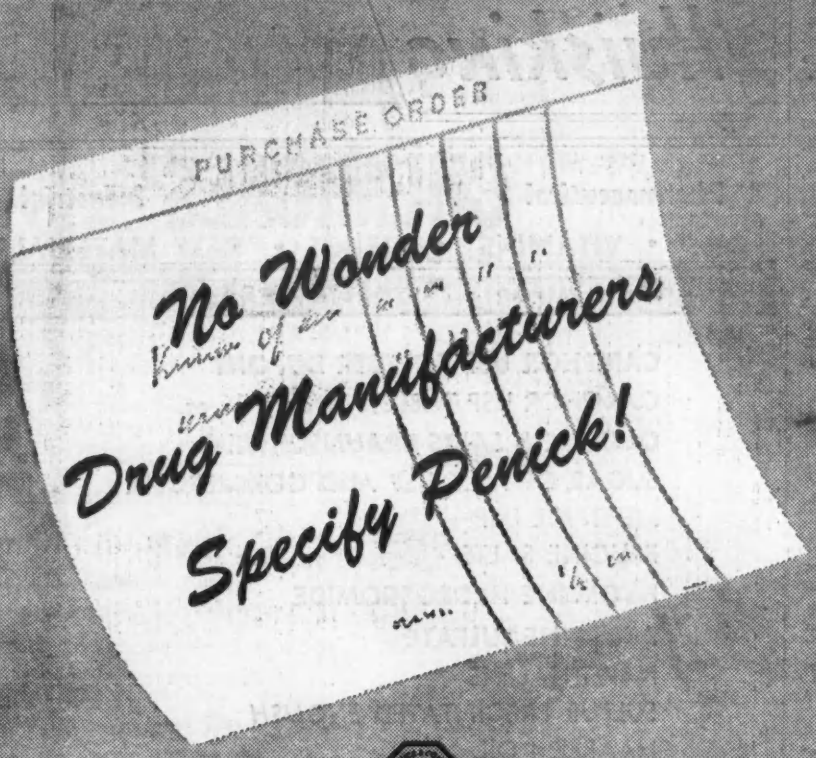

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OIL, PAINT and DRUG REPORTER

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

The market continued to show a rising trend last week. Vanilla beans were outstanding, as usual. Bourbon beans were quoted $1 higher on spot with indications that the end of the price spiral was not yet in sight. How long consumers will continue to buy vanilla at current price levels was a matter for conjucture. It was fairly evident that consumers could not afford to continue to pay rising prices indefinitely. Profit margins for extract manufacturers and other consumers were growing slimmer, some sources averred. Whole Mexican vanilla beans advanced 75 cents while Tahitis were up $1.50, on a nominal basis.

Gum arabic sorts advanced ¾ cents per pound, on spot. The increase reflected higher replacement costs. The market at the source has been evincing strength for some time but previously dealers were reluctant to increase spot prices in order to avoid discouraging sales. Balsam tolu responded to market pressure and was advanced 75 cents per pound on spot sales. Papain prices were off 50 cents per pound as demand continued at fair levels.

In the seeds and spices market, there was a customary flurry of price fluctuations led off by advances in anise and poppy seeds. All grades of anise currently available with the exception of Spanish quality were advanced 2 cents per pound. Argentine and Turkish poppy seeds were increased ½ cent per pound while Polish quality was upped ¼ cent. Indian celery seed advanced 1 cent while French seed was off ¼ cent reflecting recent arrivals. Roumanian coriander seed was advanced ½ cent. Continuing the advance of recent weeks, African ginger was up ½ cent per pound and split Nigerian quality was 1 cent higher, on spot. Jamaica No. 1 and 2 grades were unavailable while No. 3 held unchanged from the preceding week.

On the decline in this section were noted some grades of Batavia and Saigon cassias. The latter have become available once again as a result of the release of FDA detained material. Longstick, cracked Batavias were down ½ cent while Saigon all medium and broken were reduced 13 cents and 7 cents, respectively. Madagascar clove was down 3 cents while Zanzibar held unchanged. Siauw No. 1 mace was 5 cents lower while Nicaraguan, natural sesame seed was quoted 4 cents below previous levels.

Price Trends

Advanced

Drugs

Balsam tolu, 75c. per lb.
Gum arabic, sorts, ¾c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, $1 per lb.
Mexican, whole, 75c. per lb.
cuts, 75c. per lb.
Tahiti, $1.50 per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Mexican, 2c. per lb.
Syrian, 2c. per lb.
Turkish, 2c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Roumanian, ½c. per lb.
Ginger, African, ½c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Polish, ¼c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.

Reduced

Drugs

Papain, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, longstick, cracked, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, all medium, 13c. per lb.
broken, 7c. per lb.
Celery seed, French, ¼c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 3c. per lb.
Dill seed, dewhiskered, 1c. per lb.
natural, 1c. per lb.
Macé, Siauw #1, 5c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, natural, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
116.30	114.94	114.19	106.89

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Balsams

Tolu—Spot prices on balsam tolu were up 75c. over previously reported levels last week. The market currently ranged from $3.75 to $4.25 per pound.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—Spot prices on cascara sagrada were up 2c. from earlier levels. The current quotation was 36c. per pound. Supplies continued to get tighter but it was concluded that contract consumers were generally in a fairly satisfactory inventory position since current needs have been covered.

Cocillana—Prices continued nominal at 65c., on spot. Supplies were virtually nonexistent.

Elm—There continued to be no grinding bark available. There were some small lots of powdered and select grades reported, however. Prices held steady.

Sassafras—Ordinary sassafras bark was quoted at 55c., on spot. Select ranged from 60c. to 75c.

Soap—The market continued very firm in the face of limited offers from the primary source.

White Pine—Some grades of white pine bark were reported to be getting scarcer. Prices, in general, have held steady.

Beans

Vanilla—The market continued to advance on vanilla beans last week. Bourbons were up $1 on spot and were quoted at $10 to $10.50 per pound. Mexican whole beans were advanced 75c. and were also quoted at $10 to $10.50. Tahitis were priced $1.50 higher than previously quoted and were still on a nominal basis. There were virtually no lots of Mexican cuts left, according to trade sources and quotations ranged from $9.50 to $10, on a nominal basis.

The outlook, supply-wise, is not encouraging for vanilla consumers. The steady rise in prices has not had much of a braking effect upon demand, to date. With the approach of warm weather, the consumption of ice cream should be increased considerably. Since more than half of the vanilla consumed in this country has been estimated to be used in ice cream as flavoring, it does not appear likely that there will be any substantial sales resistance in this quarter regardless of continued advances in vanilla bean prices.

Berries

Cubeb—Demand for cubeb berries was reportedly routine. Supplies were ample for current requirements and prices were unchanged.

Juniper—Supplies on spot were adequate to meet requirements. Prices ranged from 16c. to 18c.

Flowers

Chamomile—Demand for these flowers was said to be at routine levels. Prices ranged from 70c. to 75c. per pound on the Hungarian and from $1 to $1.15 on the Roman quality.

Saffron—Spanish saffron flowers were steady at $25 per pound.

Gums

Arabic—The market in gum arabic was strong. Spot prices ranged from 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound, an increase of ¾c. per pound. Reports from the source indicate that the market should continue strong.

Karaya—There was some strengthening trend noted in this market. For some time offerings from source have been at advanced levels, but spot prices continued firm here.

Roots

Sarsaparilla—Supplies of sarsaparilla root here were reported to be virtually non-existent. Prices were nominal on imported qualities while domestic root ranged from 45c. to 50c.

Seeds

Anise—Prices advanced on all but Spanish anise last week. Mexican anise seed was up 2c. per pound and was quoted at 24c., on spot. Syrian and Turkish qualities were also advanced 2c. per pound. The former was quoted at 22c., on spot, and the latter, 28c.

Caraway—Prices held steady at 17c., on spot. Last week was the first week in several when caraway prices failed to advance. It was thought that the market might have hit its peak, for the time. Crop carryover from last year has not been as large as expected and consequently, the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended February 26

New York

Black pepper (8 lots), 520 bags: moldy.
Cassia (2 lots), 183 bales: filthy.
Cloves, 100 bags: filthy.
Mace (2 lots), 24 boxes: insect infested.
Nutmegs (4 lots), 179 bags: wormy and moldy.
Sesame seed (4 lots), 488 bags: insect infested.

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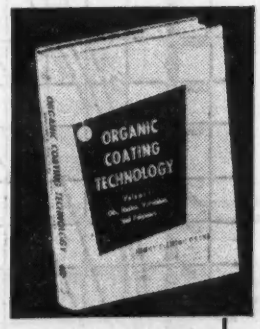

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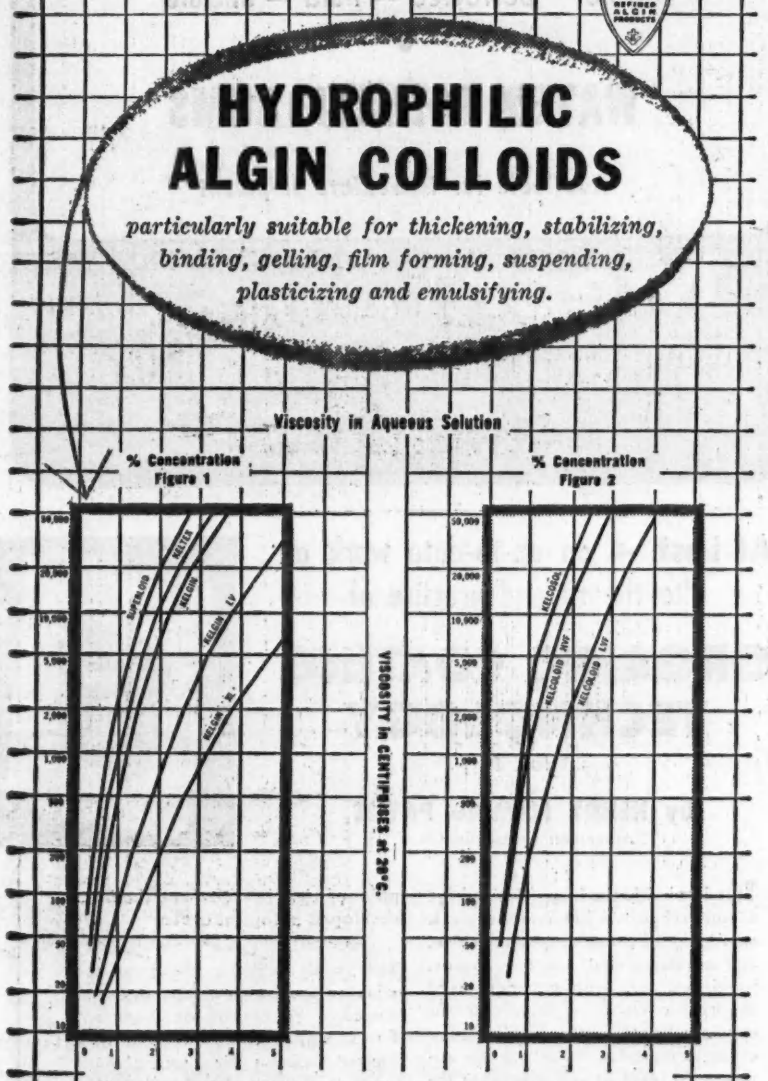

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market has reflected this fact with rising prices.

Celery—French celery seed declined ½c. per pound, on spot. Indian seed, on the other hand, advanced 1c. The former was quoted at 48c. to 49c., and the latter, 20c.

Coriander—Roumanian coriander seed advanced ½c. per pound and was quoted at 7½c. to 8c. per pound. Moroccan seed held steady at 7½c. to 8c., on spot.

Dill—Dill seed, both dewhiskered and natural qualities, was off 1c. per pound last week. Dewhiskered quality was quoted at 14c. and natural seed was priced at 13c.

Poppy—Poppy seeds continued their upward movement last week. Argentine poppy seed advanced ½c. and was quoted at 16c. to 16½c. per pound, on spot. Polish seed was up ¼c. and was priced at 18c. to 18½c. while Turkish was advanced ½c., being quoted at 16½c. to 17c.

Sesame—Prices declined 4c. per pound on natural, Nicaraguan seed. It was currently quoted at 19c. per pound, on spot. Salvadorian, natural sesame held unchanged at 21c.

Spices

Cassia—Batavias have settled back to a safe basis and should begin to attract more demand. Most grades can be bought for deferred delivery at about the spot level and anticipation of requirements should be made. The release of some Saigons has improved the general supply picture for the time being and has also served to lower prices.

Longstick, cracked, was reduced ½c., on spot, and was quoted at 17c. to 17½c. Saigon, all medium, cassia was off 13c., on spot, while broken quality was down 7c. from earlier levels. The former was quoted at 82c. and the latter, 78c.

Clove—Madagascar clove was down 3c. per pound, being offered at 60c., on spot. Zanzibar was steady at 73c.

Ginger—The recent advance was well maintained during the week. Both Jamaica and Africa are only intermittent sellers of new crop shipment positions at full prices. Spot supplies have been narrowed down, and the position will continue tight well into April/May.

Spot prices on African quality advanced ½c. per pound to 24c. to 25c. Nigerian ginger was 1c. higher, at 23c. Other grades continued nominal.

Mace—Siauw No. 1 grade was off 5c., on spot. The current range was from $1.35 to $1.38 per pound.

Pepper—Arrivals and releases are still meeting consumption requirements and the demand is not broad enough to support any real premium structure on spots and nearbys. Even the fact that pepper on the Isthmian piers could not be moved because of a labor disturbance, did not create any flurry in the market. Yet, through all this, India did not display any particular weakness.

Prices in the shipment positions trickled off here and there due to the inactivity, but there was no evidence of any real break. Some felt that the steadiness in the market abroad was caused by shippers covering February shipment commitments and that after this month has run out, the market will undergo another test of its strength. Because of the continued steadiness of the Indian market more interest is being shown in new crop Sarawak positions such as June/July shipment. This is the only forward position which offers any kind of a substantial discount under spot and nearby levels. The spot price on Malabar late last week was 90 cents.

Little Opens San Francisco Office

Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., has opened an office in San Francisco to conduct technical economic studies and to facilitate relations with western clients. The office is in the Adam Grant Building, 114 Sansome Street and is headed by Christian J. Metthew. The telephone number is DOuglas 2-8628.

Meer Starts Operations At New Research Lab

Meer Corporation, New York, has started operations at a new research laboratory on its plant site in North Bergen, N. J. The two-story laboratory is under the direction of Dr. Voldemar Madis. Meer is an importer and processor of a line of botanical drugs, drug extracts, oleoresins, resins and spices. Research at the new laboratory will be devoted to maintaining and improving standards of such Meer products and seeking new outlets for their use.

Bids Wanted

Alcohol, methyl, grade A, 294,138 gals. in 55-gal. dms., inv. 517B, Mar. 17. Contracting Officer, Topeka Air Force Depot, Kans.

Caustic soda, lye, approx. 24,000 lbs., inv. 2B-41302-R, Mar. 12, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

Drugs, 1,200 1-qt. bots. formaldehyde solution, NF, 3,744 bots. boric acid, inv. A-481, Mar. 17, Vet. Adm., Procurement Service Section, Procurement Div., Supply Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Herbicide, 2,630 gals., weed killer, low volatile ester 2,4-D, McCook, Nebr.; Superior, Nebr.; inv. 2S-KC-31746, Mar. 12, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City 6, Mo.

Insecticide, 330 gals., 20% emulsifiable concentrate, higamma BHC, inv. 40, Mar. 12, Contracting Office, MacDill AFB, Fla.

Nitric acid, 1,105,080 lbs. in 40-gal. alum. dms., red fuming, special purpose, inv. 261, Mar. 18, Purchasing & Contracting Officer, Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala.

Paint, 702 gals. enamel, interior, 5,000 lbs. pigment, paste-in-oil, 192 gals. linseed oil, raw, inv. 3G-41226-R, Mar. 9, Gen. Services Adm., Region 3, Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S. W., Washington 25, D. C.; paint and paint products, etc., inv. DA-34320, Mar. 16, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 1114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Sodium metaphosphate, 1,150 100-lb. bgs., Somerville, Hines, Wilmington, inv. S-337, Mar. 16, Vet. Adm., Chief Procurement Div., Supply Service, Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington 25, D. C.

Sodium thiosulfate, 100 lbs. in 5-lb. bots. pentahydrate, crystal, ACS grade, 10,250 lbs. same, inv. CML-30-070-54-126B, Mar. 12, N. Y. Chem. Procurement District, 180 Varick St., N. Y., N. Y.

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A new form of "Aureomycin" chlorotetracycline that can be administered orally to small animals and to calves has been placed on the market by Lederle Laboratories, a division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. The new product is said to be effective in the treatment of calf scours and calf pneumonia in animals under four weeks old. The new form of the broad-spectrum antibiotic is also indicated for use in the treatment of small animal infections such as respiratory infections bacterial infections associated with distemper, and local infections, among others, it was reported.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The essential oils and aromatic chemicals market witnessed a strong trend toward rising prices, particularly for certain oils of foreign origin. The level of business was holding its own, and a further increase in buying was expected in the next thirty days. Demand for essential oils for use in soft drinks and confections was expected to pick up considerably once the warmer weather comes closer. The market appeared to be in a good position to supply the oils used in large volume for summer business. Aromatic chemicals made no price changes, although certain items derived from natural sources were firm. Safrol was the most outstanding among those in this catagory.

Prices for Ceylon and Java-type citronella oil went to the highest point of the year. Lemongrass oil also firmed up, both on replacement and on spot. The oil has become virtually a one-source material, a fact that lent strength to views held by Indian shippers. Stocks of cedarwood oil became somewhat tighter. Some easing in this situation was expected in the next thirty to sixty days, but in the meantime, prices continued to display a firm undertone. Calamus oil was advanced from several sources.

The rising costs of the root forced an increase in the price of distilled ginger oil. The raw material has almost doubled in price in the recent past. Views in the country have held quite firm on wormseed oil, and some suppliers expected increases in the near future. A good demand, both in this country and for export, has lent strength to this item. Dalmation sage oil moved up in the past week. Some sources expected further gains, while others thought that supplies were sufficient to prevent any strong overall advances. Hungarian chamomile oil was moved up by one producer, who cited the higher cost of the flowers as the factor behind the increase.

USP clove oil made a further drop in price. The suppliers offering material at the low edge of the range expected to be able to continue these quotations for at least the immediate future, although some indications pointed to a turn at the source and a jump in the cost of cloves. The heavy demand for cloves in Indonesia was one factor in a possible price increase. Prices for ylang ylang oil weakened as interest remained slack. The market was well supplied with this material Rue oil was lowered by one supplier.

Prices have advanced at the source, according to cables received during the past fortnight, on Ceylon citronella, Italian lemon, ocotea cymbarum, petitgrain and pennyroyal oils. Reduced during the same period were cananga, Formosan citronella, Bourbon geranium, lemongrass, Bourbon vetiver and ylang ylang oils.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, cajeput, native, 10c. per lb.
redist., 10c. per lb.
Calamus, $4 per lb.
Cardamom, $3 per lb.
Cedarwood, 5c. per lb.
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, $10 per lb.
Citronella, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Dillweed, 25c. per lb.
Ginger, $1 per lb.
Sage, Dalmatian, 25c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, clove, USP, 5c. per lb.
Rue, 25c. per lb.
Garlic, $2 per oz.
Ylang ylang, Bourbon, $3 per lb.
Extra, $2 per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
147.45	146.01	145.42	160.20

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Prices have been reported noticeably lower, due primarily to a lack of interest on the part of consumers. The current price range of $2.05 to $2.55 per pound represented a shift downward on the part of some suppliers.

Almond—Prices for sweet, USP oil were steady after firming slightly during the previous week. A range from 55c. per pound was reported.

Bergamot—No movement was discernible in prices for this item over the past week. Production in Italy will be completed in the very near future, and by that time a definite outlook for the remainder of the year could be expected. From indications currently to be seen, no substantial price change in either direction was in the making. Prices on spot over the past week ranged upward from $10.75 per pound.

Cajeput—Replacement has gone up sufficiently to make its effect known on the spot market. An earlier offer of native material at $1.90 per pound was raised to $2, while the low-of-the-range quotation for redistilled oil was moved to $2.55, an advance of 10c. The firmer tone was due to remain in effect for the foreseeable future. trade sources maintained, since seasonal demand has brought about an upturn in consumption.

Camphor—The white material continued tight. Nothing was to be had from the source, making replacement an increasing difficulty in the trade. The next available material was expected no sooner than for arrival in July or August. Sassafrasy material was in the same position and was equally tight on the spot market. Prices tended upward, with almost all dealers revising their quotations, or considering doing so in the immediate future.

Calamus—Price advances have been effected by virtually all of the dealers supplying this item, putting the range of quotations up to a minimum of $16 per pound, an advance of $4 over the earlier low-of-the-range. Quotations from other sources extended to $28. Any changes in the immediate future were expected to be in an upward direction.

Cananga—This material displayed a good tone, with prices firmly maintained at their current levels. The replacement situation insured a firm undertone over the coming weeks.

Cardamom—This oil remained quite firm at recently advanced prices. Some quotations were listed as nominal, due to the current tightness in the raw material. The price range extended upward from $39, but it was doubtful if this quotation woud be held very much longer.

Cedarwood—In tight supply all year, this material last week was advanced on spot from a low-of-the-range of 55c. to 60c. per pound. Very little material was to be found on the spot market, with expectations of continued tightness for at least the next thirty days.

Chamomile—The rising cost of flowers has brought an advance in the oil. Blue, Hungarian material was raised to a minimum of $185 per pound, up $10 over the earlier quotation. The item continued to occupy a small place, in reference to volume, among dealers' inventories. English chamomile oil was offered from one source at $72 per pound, in bottles.

Citronella—The strength at the source continued to boost the spot market. The tone in this item was expected to remain quite strong for an indefinite period. Most trade observers felt that the present advanced price range in effect for the oil made a more reasonable picture than the depressed quotations encountered in the recent past. Java-type material increased on spot to a low-of-the-range of 75c. per pound, a jump of 5c. Ceylon oil also was raised 5c., going to 70c.

Clove—A further drop in spot prices for USP oil brought the minimum to $4.20 per pound. While the immediate outlook was for continued weakening in this item, some indications pointed toward a firmer trend later in the year. Observers at the source reported many in the clove picture there as being bullish, partly due to heavy shipments of cloves to Indonesia. Whether this would be sufficient to bring any substantial firmness to the market could not as yet be determined.

Dillweed—An offer of $3.75 per pound was raised to $4 over the past week. Stocks were reported to be light, and prices in some cases merely nominal. Considerable buying was expected before any new material becomes available, and supplies were due to remain on the tight side for the coming months, it was stated in the trade.

Eucalyptus—An unexpected upturn in replacement prices has been noted in the trade, leading some dealers to increase their prices in this country for the first time this year. The firming in prices came after Spain and Portugal raised their offers, and Australia was found to be less inclined to sell. Now that the crop has been in for some six weeks, the market appeared headed for a stronger position.

Garlic—A quotation of $6 per ounce was made during the week, setting a new

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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low-of-the-range for this material. Supplies were reported easing.

Ginger—The recent advances in the root have made prices for the oil move upward sharply. An increase of $1 per pound brought the low-of-the-range to $11, with quotations from other sources also firmer and extending up to $15. Whether or not further advances in the raw material developed, the present price rise was expected to stick, as the advance in root prices has already almost doubled its cost.

Grapefruit—Prices remained steady after declining during the previous two weeks. Supplies were a trifle more readily obtainable although still not abundant. Inquiry has remained close to routine proportions. Material ranged in price from $2.70 per pound.

Lavandin—Prices on spot continued firm with some upward trend noted. Buying was reported as reasonably heavy, and was sufficient to take a large proportion of material off of the market. A minimum price of $2 was maintained, and it was expected that any change in this figure would necessarily be in an upward direction.

Lemon—Prices for domestic material held steady over the past week, although the tightness in supplies was unrelieved. Quotations ranged from $7.10 to $7.50 per pound, depending upon the supplier and brand. Italian oil was priced from $7 and up with some trade observers expecting a rise in prices for material from this source. Italian lemon oil prices eased only a short time ago, but already it appeared that an upward trend might be emerging.

Lemongrass—Further advances in the price of oil at the source was expected in the trade. The current range on spot extended from $1.50 per pound and up, and represented a drastic increase over prices in effect only a few months back, but was not felt to be stationary. This material has become a one-source item, which was an important fact in the recent rise in price. The possibility of Central America again entering into production seemed very remote to many in the trade, who pointed out that political and economic conditions in the important Central American producing countries were very unfavorable to the revitalizing of lemongrass oil plantations.

Lime—Production of oil in Mexico has been sufficient to allow for ample supplies on the local market, it was stated in the trade. When the full scope of ordering for the summer season developed, there would be no pinch in supplies, it was thought. Prices for distilled Mexican oil ranged upward from $5.25 per pound. Distilled West Indian material was priced from $5.40.

Mandarin—Brazilian material was available from one source at $8.75 per pound. Italian ranged from $6.25, and Florida, from $2.75.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Recent shortages at the source have made this item one of a group that is rising steadily on spot. The current range extended from 74c. per pound, but this low-of-the-range price was not expected to be held for any length of time, as further upward moves were expected.

Orange—The market was quite well supplied with material over the past week, and all inquiry was satisfactorily filled. The easy availability of material resulted from the ample production as well as the slowness of buying at the present time. California material ranged from 70c. to $1.25 per pound, these prices depending upon brand. Florida oil was quoted from 64c. and up. A considerable pickup in demand was expected within the coming two to four weeks, as manufacturers of confections and soft drinks began taking their summer requirements. However, a great deal depended on how soon warm weather arrived.

Peppermint—Attempts to raise the current price range appeared to be making no headway. Quotations remained firm, however. The overall situation was steady, largely by reason of a good, even demand and a lack of high test material.

Sage—With the crop of Dalmation oil about all in and no further material expected until late fall, some trade observers expected a rising market for this item. The usual heavy consumption in late summer was expected to help firm the tone, as well. However, others in the trade maintained that the market was adequately supplied and that no overall rise in prices was in the making. Spot prices moved up slightly during the past week, as a low-of-the range price of $6.25 per pound was raised to $6.50.

Rue—A quotation of $2.25 per pound was offered for this material over the past week, lowering the minimum by 25c. Inquiry remained steady but small for this item, it was stated.

Sassafras—Nominal prices for artificial material were quoted from some sources,

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as the growing scarcity of material affected a wider group of sellers. An offer at 70c. per pound was quoted from one source, and represented the low-of-the-range for this item, but was expected to be shifted upward in a short period of time.

Spearmint—A low-of-the-range quotation of $6 per pound was maintained, as the market displayed a good deal of strength. The current outlook was for a steady price range over the coming weeks, with a good demand noted from consumers and sufficient supplies on the market, to fill most demands.

Wormseed—Supplies on spot tightened up considerably, lending strength to the current price range. A good export demand was at least partly responsible for the upward movement in prices. The market was reported not too well supplied with material, and the present strength was expected to continue.

Ylang Ylang — Bourbon material was offered from $17 per pound, a decline of $3 from the earlier low-of-the-range. Extra grade oil was also lowered, going to $28 from $30. The decline was attributed to an easier market, which was well supplied with material. Not a great deal of activity has been noted in this item of late, it was stated in the trade.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—A quotation for USP material at $2.40 per pound remained the low-of-the-range for this item. The trend in the past week was downward from at least one source, and it was expected in the trade that some reductions might be noted in the coming weeks, although the clove bud picture has become a trifle more uncertain as to price trends.

Ionones—Recent increases in all types of ionones have been fully maintained. The continued rise in the cost of lemongrass oil has affected the price of all derivatives, and threatened to continue to have an important effect on the price range of these materials.

Safrol—The strength in the raw material produced a strong tone in this item, and indicated that further advances in the price range would be necessary in the near future.

Cancer Research Entering New Phase, N.Y. AIC Told

Cancer research is entering a significant new phase of "truly specific cancer chemotherapy," said Dr. C. P. Rhoads, director of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, speaking March 4 before the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists. The other feature of the dinner meeting, held at the Union Carbide & Carbon Cafeteria, was the awarding of medals to seventeen outstanding chemistry and chemical engineering students from the colleges and universities in the New York city area.

Only recently, said Dr. Rhoads, as a result of a long-range research program, have chemical agents been found that will harm cancer cells without attacking normal cells. As an example, he cited the recent development by Sloan-Kettering Institute of 6-mercaptopurine, a chemical effective in the treatment of leukemia. In Dr. Rhoads opinion, the greatest obstacles to the discovery of a chemical cure for cancer have been conquered.

Dr. Karl M. Herstein, chairman of the New York AIC, presided over the meeting and presented the awards. The seventeen medal winners and their sponsoring professors were the guests of the chapter at the dinner which preceded the annual student medal award meeting. Besides the medals, the student winners will be awarded associate membership in the institute for one year.

Roubechez Names Samuel

Roubechez, Inc., which recently purchased the Naugatuck Aromatics Division of U. S. Rubber Company, has named Frank Samuel & Co. export agents for its line of essential oils. Samuel & Co., whose main office is located in Philadelphia, has its chemical division at 24 State street, New York 4.

Wallace Foster Sets Up Own Product Promotion Organization

Wallace E. Foster, former advertising manager of *American Druggist* magazine, has established his own firm—Wallace Foster, Product Promotion—at 270 Park avenue, New York.

Mr. Foster will continue his recent activity in the design and development of displays of all types. The firm will also handle additional phases of product promotion, including professional displays and plastic packaging for the pharmaceutical field.

Huisking Heads Charity Group

Joseph A. Huisking of Fritzsche Brothers, Inc., has accepted the chairmanship of the committee for the drug, chemical and allied trade division of the 1954 Appeal of Catholic Charities. A goal of $1,000,000 has been set for the special gifts committee of the Cardinal's Committee of the Laity. Serving as vice-chairman of the drug unit is Joseph Virdon of Chemical Manufacturers Company.

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Orange Cold Pressed #12033 5-Fold	$6.50

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Inorganics Output Hit New Records for '53

—*Continued from page 4*

trated and other), and sulphur dioxide. The report also will carry figures for the first time on inventories at the close of each month. For the first time, nitrogen production will be shown on a monthly basis.

The stock figure will represent only those inventories in the hands of producers, and not the stocks in warehouses or other distribution centers. Although by reason of this fact the figures will be of limited use, they nevertheless will serve a useful purpose in some cases of reflecting business trends.

The following table is compiled from the monthly inorganic chemicals production reports of the bureau, with the totals subject to revision when the bureau makes its final report. Unless otherwise specified, the totals are in terms of short tons:—

	Primary Production 1953	1952
Acetylene[1] (mil. cu. ft.) (5 months)	2,796	5,978
Aluminum chloride		
Anhydrous (38.6% Al_2O_3) (5 months)	14,719	29,015
Liquid and crystal (32°Be) (5 months)	6,789	17,122
Ammonia, synthetic anhydrous	2,286,454	2,052,114
Ammonium nitrate, original solution		
Total (100% NH_4NO_3)	1,564,760	1,476,341
fertilizer grade	1,324,462	1,259,565
all other grades	230,298	208,776
Ammonium sulphate, synthetic (technical)[2]	545,302	812,795
Calcium arsenate (commercial) (5 months)	2,404	3,817
Calcium carbide	793,335	703,241
Calcium phosphate		
Dibasic (100% $CaHPO_4$)	100,874	69,892
Carbon, activated (decolorizing and water purification)	42,425	32,446
Carbon dioxide		
Liquid and gas[3]	179,230	159,444
Solid (dry ice)	553,748	536,944
Chlorine (100% Cl_2)		
Gas[4]	2,794,320	2,608,890
Liquid	1,477,660	1,311,981
Chrome green (CP)	7,449	7,145
Chrome oxide green (CP) (8 months)	6,653	8,894
Chrome yellow and orange (CP)	25,770	24,683
Chromic acid (100% CrO_3)	15,382	9,831
Hydrochloric acid		
Total (100% HCl)	770,251	683,742
from salt and acid	180,103	162,411
from chlorine and hydrogen	151,859	140,536
byproduct and other	438,316	380,735
Hydrofluoric acid, anhydrous and technical (100% H_2F_2)	51,207	41,512
Hydrogen[5] (mil. cu. ft.)	26,139	26,732
Lead arsenate (acid and basic)	6,555	7,143
Methanol (natural) (100% CH_3OH) (M. gals)	1,984	2,162
Molybdate chrome orange (CP)	4,135	3,505
Nitric acid (100% HNO_3)	1,764,363	1,639,014
Oxygen (high purity) (mil. cu. ft.)	25,261	22,872
Tonnage oxygen (95% O_2) (5 months)	252,720	622,432
Phosphoric acid		
Total (50% H_3PO_4)	2,478,880	2,061,099
from phosphorus	1,258,860	987,361
from phosphate rock	1,222,569	1,073,738
Phosphorus oxychloride (100% $POCl_3$) (5 months)	5,641	11,252
Phosphorus trichloride (chloride) (100% PCl_3) (5 months)	5,407	9,383
Potassium chlorate (100% $KClO_3$) (2 months)	1,500	7,510
Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash) (88-92% KOH).		
Liquid[6]	85,809	71,424
Solid	20,851	
Silver nitrate (100% $AgNO_3$) (M ounces)	63,151	59,620
Sodium carbonate (soda ash) (58% Na_2O)		
Ammonia soda process		
total crude bicarbonate[7]	4,879,408	4,442,450
finished light	2,571,651	2,316,503
finished dense	1,770,589	1,591,177
Natural	421,706	321,131
Sodium bicarbonate (refined) (58% Na_2O)[8] (11 months)	99,105	138,558
Sodium bichromate and chromate	103,245	88,905
Sodium chlorate (100% $NaClO_3$) (5 months)	18,820	40,434
Sodium hydrosulphite (100% $Na_2S_2O_4$) (5 months)	10,844	24,574
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda) (100% NaOH)		
Electrolytic process		
liquid[6]	2,757,323	2,523,893
dry (all forms)	283,365	354,257
Lime soda process		
liquid[6]	504,052	507,537
dry (all forms)	139,786	144,606
Sodium phosphate		
Monobasic (100% NaH_2PO_4)	20,670	19,365
Dibasic (100% Na_2HPO_4) (2 months)	34,759	175,871
Tribasic (100% Na_3PO_4)	50,488	50,654
Meta (100% $NaPO_3$)	52,040	49,742
Tetra (100% $Na_4P_2O_7$)	95,286	84,824
Acid pyro (100% $Na_2H_2P_2O_7$)	12,579	10,944
Tripoly (100% $Na_5P_3O_{10}$)	468,034	370,790
Sodium silicate (soluble silicate glass, liquid, and solid) (anhydrous)	534,147	519,039
Sodium sulphate		
Anhydrous (refined) (100% Na_2SO_4)	219,937	202,813
Glaubers salt (100% $Na_2SO_4 10H_2O$)	204,128	177,929
Salt cake (crude) (commercial)	734,087	662,373
Sodium sulphide (60-62% Na_2S)		
Concentrated (5 months)	13,272	24,016
Other (including liquid and crystal) (2 months)	3,646	17,187
Sulphur dioxide (100% SO_2)[9] (5 months)	19,312	43,960
Sulphuric acid (100% H_2SO_4)		
Gross[10]	14,187,880	13,308,558
chamber process	2,884,936	2,709,279
contact process (gross)[10]	11,303,484	10,599,279
contact process (new)[10]	10,299,259	9,634,478
spent acid, used in fortification	1,003,685	964,561
Zinc yellow (zinc chromate (CP)	6,842	7,894

[1] Excludes quantities produced and consumed by railroad shops, etc., using portable generators.
[2] Excludes byproduct cokeoven production published by Bureau of Mines.
[3] Excludes quantities produced and consumed in same plants making soda ash.
[4] Includes amounts liquefied.
[5] Excludes quantities produced and consumed in manufacture of methanol and ammonia but includes an unspecified amount of hydrogen produced for sale or interplant transfer to plants consuming this gas in production of ammonia.
[6] Liquid production figures represent total production including quantities later evaporated to solid caustic and reported as such.
[7] 1952 figures reported as total wet and dry.
[8] 1953 data are reported in terms of soda ash processed to refined sodium bicarbonate; the factor employed to convert 1952 data, reported in terms of 100% $NaHCO_3$, is 0.69.
[9] Represents only total production of plants which ship or transfer a part or all of their output to other plants.
[10] Includes sulphuric acid of oleum grade.

Oil Chemists to Hold Short Course at Lehigh in August

"Inedible Fats and Fatty Acids" is the subject of the sixth short course to be sponsored by the American Oil Chemists' Society. The course will be held at Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa., August 15 to 20. Topics to be included are economic and technological trends, recovery and handling of inedible fats and fatty acids, chemical reactions, technology and applications of inedible glycerides, and production and applications of fatty acids and derivatives.

The registration fee for the course is $50; room and board, $35 (Sunday evening to Friday noon). Registration forms can be obtained from the society's office, 35 E. Wacker drive, Chicago 1. Advance registration is required; early registration is recommended since the course is limited to 200.

Phthalate, Adipate Bulletins Offered

Two technical bulletins describing di-n-octyl phthalate n-decyl phthalate and di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate, Monsanto Chemical Company's newest primary plasticizers, are available from the organic chemicals division. Properties, specifications and comparative performances of the products, as well as typical formulations over their ranges of application, are contained in the bulletins numbered 0-106 and 0-109, respectively.

Phila. Paint Technicians To Hear Singer March 17

The Philadelphia Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting March 17 at 6:30 p. m. at the Engineers' Club, 1317 Spruce street, Philadelphia. Elias Singer, technical director of Troy Chemical Company, New York, will give a talk entitled "Additives—A Tool in the Formulation of Organic Coatings."

Trade Briefs

Harold C. McClellan, president of Old Colony Paint & Chemical Company, Los Angeles, Cal., has been elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Harold E. Webster, chairman of the board of Pratt & Lambert, Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected president of the Millard Fillmore Hospital board and Harry M. Dent, president of Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., North Tonawanda, N. Y., has been elected a member of the board.

Protective Coatings Materials

Trade in protective coatings materials last week was characterized generally by a more than adequate supply position for most materials. All prime pigments, with the exception of some cadmium lithopone colors containing selenium, were in a more than favorable supply. Other cadmium lithopone colors, reduced recently owing to a decline in the price of cadmium metal, were readily available. It was expected by most makers that CP cadmium pigments would also be reduced in price, but as yet a general wait and see attitude prevailed.

Most synthetic resins were in free supply last week, with the possible exception of polyethylene, which still was being allocated in certain areas. Epoxys were readily available, due to recently completed manufacturing facilities. Alkyds, maleics, and melamines were also in good supply, and it was felt by most producers that business had not materialized for these resins as anticipated. The only resins reportedly subject to good demand were petroleum hydrocarbons, and polyvinyl acetate emulsions for paint.

Lacquer materials were plentiful, with demand slower than expected in some areas. Demand for dimethyl phthalate was slow, while dioctyl phthalate business was said to have improved somewhat since the first of the year. Tricresyl phosphate was also moving more slowly than anticipated, despite the great number of uses already established for this versatile material. Sizable amounts of dibutyl phthalate were sold last week, but it was generally felt that business could be better.

The natural resins market continued varied in structure. Copal gums underwent no price changes last week, despite heavy drain on supplies by foreign demand. Dammar A/E declined, due to lack of interest, while Siam gums increased. The shellac market tone was easier for future shipment, as good reports of the new April-May bysacki crop were received here. The easiness was reflected to some extent in shaded prices for large lots in the orange grades.

Fillers and inerts continued quiet and unchanged in price, although there were reports of a good volume of sales for calcium carbonate, as a result of consumers anticipating needs for the spring paint season. Argentine casein was quiet and unchanged in this country, with customers still preferring to hold out for lower prices. Domestic standard casein was also easier.

Price Trends

Advanced

Gum, dammar, Siam, 1c. per lb.

Reduced

Casein, domestic, standard, 1c. per lb.
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A/E, 1c. per lb.
Shellac, TN, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
93.58	93.58	93.66	88.43

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder — Trade was thought a little off from the comparable period a year ago. However, business was being done in a satisfactory volume. Prices of both paste and powder were judged firm, and remained unchanged. Ample stocks were available for early shipment.

Antimony Oxide — The market continued relatively quiet, with prices unchanged. Interest continued confined to small lots for immediate shipment. Reserves were adequate.

Cadmium Colors — Cadmium CP pigments continued without change, despite recent reductions in the price of cadmium metal. Lithopone pigments containing selenium held firm, due to recent increases in that metal. Demand for most cadmium colors was said to be slow to average, with consumers not ordering too far ahead. Selenium-containing pigments were the only ones described as short supplywise.

Carbon Black—The industry continued to feel the lack of demand on the part of the rubber companies, some of which had cut back production considerably from the previous year. However, a good interest was displayed in some quarters by the paint trade, and producers felt that while last year's sales levels had not been reached, consumer demand was on the whole satisfactory. Stocks were plentiful. Prices held steady and unchanged.

Cobalt Oxide—Demand from the ceramics industry was regarded as fair to normal last week. Prices were unchanged. Plentiful stocks were on hand to fill consumer needs.

Copper Oxide—Steadiness in price continued to reflect the stability in the metal market. Demand continued limited, with buyers purchasing for immediate needs.

Earth Colors—One source reported that December and January had been good months, while February had not lived up to expectations. Sales were reported somewhat off for last month. There were few who cared to venture a guess as to what the future would bring, although there was some belief that trade would pick up as the spring painting season got under way. There were no price changes during the week. Ample supplies of all colors were on hand to fill users' needs.

Iron Blues—The market remained relatively steady and unchanged. Prices held without change, and there were sizable quantities of material on hand. Customers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner, buying only for immediate needs.

Lead Pigments — It was reported that the lead metal market had stiffened somewhat last week, as some consumers came in for March shipments. This situation had some effect on pigments, litharge, orange mineral, and red leads held unchanged after recent reductions. There were plenty of stocks available for immediate shipment. The tone of buying was said to have become a little more brisk during the week, as customers anticipated needs for the spring paint season.

Synthetic Iron Oxides—The revival of interest on the part of the paint trade was said to be having some effect on the sales of these pigments. While sales were judged better than during the last quarter of last year, it was generally felt that they had not been as good as during last year's first quarter. Producers feared no future shortages of material, reporting plenty of stocks available for immediate delivery.

Titanium Dioxide—Market was featured by a continuing increase of demand. Makers were generally pleased with the trend of business during the past few weeks. Prices held firm and unchanged.

Ultramarine Blues — There were no price changes during the week. The general market picture was unaltered.

Zinc Oxide—The market remained relatively steady, with no price changes reported. Sales of oxide were going better than most suppliers expected last week. It was felt that business would improve for the next few weeks. Stocks were ample.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—Business was judged a little slower than expected this quarter. Although most observers felt that trade was better than during December, it was generally felt that new interest had not materialized as was anticipated. One of the reasons for this situation was said to be caution on the part of consumers. Shipments were called for in small amounts for the most part, and for immediate delivery. The price structure was considered not too steady, as consumers and producers alike awaited further developments concerning trends of supply and demand.

Ester Gums—Prices remained without change. Trading was average, with supplies ample.

Maleics—Although inquiry was a little weaker than expected, business was judged not too bad by most observers. It was pointed out that consumer inventories had decreased considerably, especially in the automotive and refrigeration industries, where these resins are used in baked-on finishes.

Melamines — Trade was more active, with a definite upswing in demand noted. Ample stocks sold at unchanged quotations.

Petroleum Hydrocarbons—These resins appeared to be among the few which were enjoying a currently satisfactory number of sales. It was reported that business had increased considerably since the first of the year, and that manufacturers were pleased with all aspects of the trade picture. Prices of long standing held without change. Production and stocks were well

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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able to keep up with current consumption requirements.

Phenolics—Although inquiry was a little weaker than anticipated for the first quarter, it was felt that the current tendencies of business would improve considerably by the end of March. Lowering of prices on some resins which occurred recently was said to be having some bearing on consumer interest. It was indicated that supplies were generally plentiful, and available for prompt shipment. The price situation was considered anywhere from stable to weak, depending on individual producer's views.

Urea-Formaldehydes—The market for these resins was about steady, with consumption on the increase as the quarter progressed. Despite the fact that business was not at last year's levels, makers expressed no alarm at the situation, pointing out that a healthy volume of small orders were being placed all the time. Stocks and output were available for prompt shipment.

The following production information comparing November and December output in pounds, was supplied by the Tariff Commission:—

Production

	†December	*November
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	6,039,072	5,746,321
Adhesive resins	1,213,589	1,317,611
Protective coating resins, unmodified, modified except by rosin	1,448,923	1,372,952
Urea and melamine resins;		
Adhesive resins	7,004,404	7,534,320
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,697,131	2,376,649
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	7,371,923	7,136,632
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	37,357,232	39,129,446
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types unmodified	22,308,570	19,652,960
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other materials	5,649,332	5,523,258
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	1,508,149	1,400,573
Modified with tar acids, rosin and/or other material	437,365	469,320
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified (ester gums, etc.):—		
Esterified with glycerol	1,484,202	1,204,800
Esterified witht other alcohols	1,725,309	2,043,387
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modification with phenolic and other tar acid condensates	1,657,837	1,514,249
Modification with maleic and fumaric acids	2,253,949	2,494,154
All other modifications	2,422,124	2,370,626
Coumarone-indene and petroleum polymer resins	14,205,007	15,948,167
Miscellaneous synthetic plastic and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	893,321	381,442

* Revised.
† Partially estimated.

Lacquer Materials

Dibutyl Phthalate—Producers reported a satisfactory volume of business had been done for February, although it was noted that demand was at a slightly lower level than during the comparable period last year. Prices continued firm and unchanged, with material available to consumers for prompt shipment. The Tariff Commission reports that 1,242,370 pounds of dibutyl phthalate were produced in December, as compared with 2,372,258 pounds produced in November.

Diethyl Phthalate—According to some sources, orders were coming in satisfactorily. It looked as if consumer interest had picked up slightly since the first of the year. Business was confined primarily to small lots for immediate delivery. According to the Tariff Commission, 1,323,398 pounds of diethyl phthalate were produced in December, as compared with 1,382,198 pounds for November.

Dimethyl Phthalate—Trade was regarded slow last week. Enough material was on hand to immediately fill consumer needs. Prices held unchanged.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Business in DOP was reported as particularly good by some observers last week. Material continued to move at unchanged prices to an improved consumer demand. The Tariff Commission relates that 6,986,455 pounds of dioctyl phthalates were produced in December, as compared with 5,811,090 pounds produced in November. The preceding figures represent output of di-n-octyl, di-iso-octyl, and di-2-ethylhexyl phthalates.

Tricresyl Phosphate—Demand was slower than usual last week, although prices held firm and unchanged. Supplies were readily available to consumers for immediate delivery. The Tariff Commission reports that 1,328,615 pounds were manufactured in December, as compared with 1,570,209 pounds made in November.

Natural Resins

Copal Gum—Foreign competition continued heavy, resulting in firm prices both at source of supply and on spot in this country. Although no price changes took place last week, Manila gums were strong, with prospects of light replacement for some grades. Congo gums were also firm and unchanged, although foreign buying of these resins was not as highly competitive.

Dammar Gum—Singapore gums continued firm and unchanged, as Japan and Europe exerted heavy buying pressure on stocks. Dammar Batavia AE was off 1c. per pound, as demand decreased in that particular area. Increased call for Siam gums found prices advancing 1c. per pound, spot. East India batu was steady and unchanged.

Shellac—Spot positions were slightly weaker and could have been shaded in firm bids for large quantities of any orange grade last week. Bleached bonedry grades held unchanged. Distant positions were easier last week owing to reports of a sizable new crop due in Calcutta in

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late April and May. TN was off 1c. per pound, spot.

Yacca Gum—Prices held without change on spot. Stocks are readily available.

Fillers and Inerts

Calcium Carbonate—The market situation was featured by a steady increase in demand, as paint trade producers anticipated needs for the spring paint season. Prices held steady and unchanged, with no changes expected by producers for the near future. Supplies were more than ample to fill the requirements of users.

Clay—The price situation was unchanged from previous weeks. Plenty of material was on hand to satisfy a rising consumer interest.

Fuller's Earth—Demand was average last week. Prices held without change. Sizable supplies were on hand to fill customer needs.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine market was quieter after IAPI, the agency which regulates floor prices there, lowered the floor price to 16c. per pound, f.o.b. Argentine. Spot casein in this country continued at 20½c. to 23c. per pound, duty paid basis. Domestic casein was easier, with prices off about 1c. per pound for standard grades. Consuming demand here was still only fair, with purchases made in a hand to mouth manner. New Zealand material continued steady and unchanged.

Graphite — Consumers bought small amounts last week, preferring to work in a hand-to-mouth manner. December was said to have been a lackluster month in sales. However, it was noted that demand picked up in January, and improved even more in February. Interest remained active in graphite for brake lining materials, as automobile production continued high. Prices were steady and unchanged. Plentiful supplies were available for the anticipated rise in demand brought about by spring.

Naphthenates—There were no price changes in these driers during the week. Long established listings held steady. Demand was said to have improved slightly, but steadily since the first of the year. Supplies were readily available.

Stearates—The market situation was basically unchanged. Prices held firm and unchanged, due in large part to the favorable market position of stearic acid. Consumer interest was limited chiefly to prompt shipment for immediate needs.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Drums—					
K	$7.60	$7.60	...	...	...
M	...	7.60	$7.61	...	...
N	7.91	7.60	...	$7.65	...
WG	7.98§	7.98§	...	7.91§	...
WW	8.12§	...	7.98	8.01§	$7.97
Bags—					
M	7.75	...	...	7.50	...
WG	7.95	...	...	7.88	...
WW	...	...	7.95	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended February 20)—WW $7.65, M $7.30, K or better $7.35, 607*.

Sales, USDA

1,360* 753* 378* 591* 358*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M $8.65, WW $9.10, WG $9.00.

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.5325	.54	.536	.5375	.536
Sales	20,000¶†	4,000¶†	8,000¶†	6,000¶†	8,000¶†

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 59c., l.c.l. 70c.

*Drums equivalent. †Tankcars. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

DuPont Veteran Retires

William O. Thompson, former New England manager of pigments sales for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has retired after thirty-five years with the company. Mr. Thompson had worked in pigments sales in the Boston area since 1935 and was made manager of the New England office at Malden, Mass., in 1941. Earlier in his sales career, his headquarters had been in New York city and Newark, N. J.

Dow Chemical Co. Is Offering Three New Technical Bulletins

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., has prepared three new technical bulletins covering "Styron 688," a new formulation of general purpose polystyrene; "Dowex 3," a weakly basic anion-exchange resin; and p, p'-methylenedianiline, now used as an intermediate for the production of p,p'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate. Copies of the bulletins on "Dowex 3" and p, p'-methylenedianiline can be obtained from Dow's technical service and development department in Midland. Copies of the bulletin on "Styron 688" are available from Dow's plastics technical service, also in Midland.

Devoe Has New System For Paint Merchandising

A new paint merchandising system which is said to enable retailers to carry a full stock of finishes in six feet of wall space with an investment of less than $1,000 was announced last week by Devoe & Raynolds Company, New York.

The new system, called "Paint-o-rama," makes possible for retailers a stock turn five times annually, yielding a greater gross profit on the smallest inventory investment ever possible in the paint business, according to J. Harold Kolseth, Devoe's vice-president in charge of all trade sales. Basically, the new setup involves a stand containing ten longitudinal rows of color chips representing the 208 colors and finishes in the Devoe line.

The retailer is able to supply any of the 208 colors and finishes represented in the stand out of a basic stock of forty ready-mixed paints plus a stock of fluid colors in tubes. To give the customer any of the desired 208 colors, the dealer adds the indicated single tube to the indicated base paint as instructed by the directions on the reverse side of each color chip.

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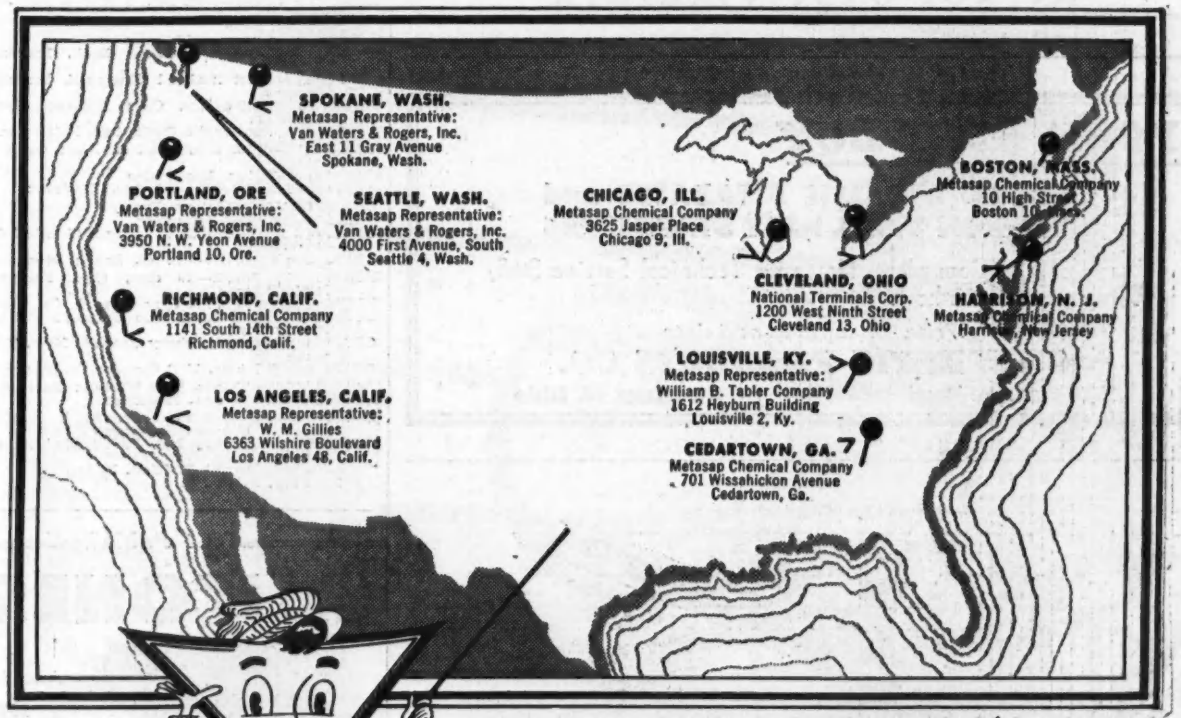

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PLASTICS—Molders are using Metasap Calcium, Zinc, and Barium Stearates to improve internal lubrication —which assures superior preforms, better finished products, and longer mold life.

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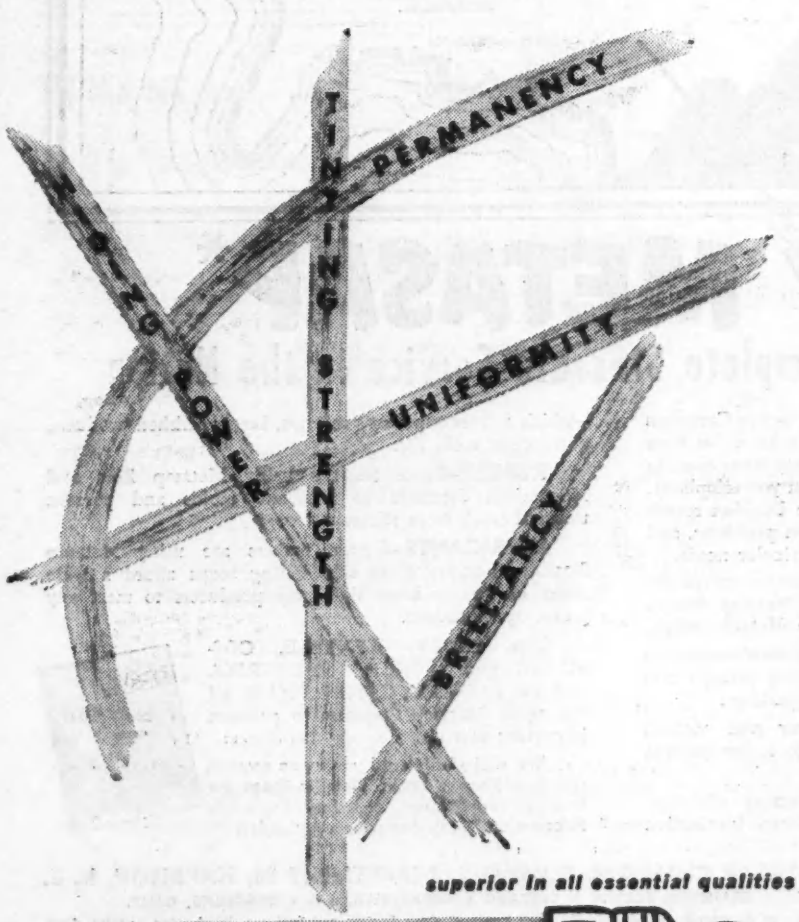

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Current Prices

—Continued from page 63

FISH MEAL—2,208 bgs, Manta
834 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Talchuano
838 bgs, Lindfors Chemical Co, Callao
MOLASSES—10,123 long tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Kaohsuing
POLLACKLIVVER OIL—150 dms, Frank P Dow, Kobe
50 dms, Universal Foreign Service, Yokohama
150 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
RUTILE SAND—21,930 bgs, Titanium Metals Corp, Brisbane
SESAME SEED—400 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Corinto
100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Corinto
160 bgs, B C Ireland Inc, Corinto
100 bgs, A J Fritz & Co, Corinto
882 bgs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Acapulco
ZINC ASH—117 dms, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Brisbane
DROSS—1,877 ingots, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Brisbane
DUST—66 dms, Balfour Guthrie & Co Ltd, Brisbane
ZIRCON—260 bgs, Grant & Co, Sydney
FLOUR—176 bgs, Mefford Chemical Inc, Sydney
SAND—929 bgs, Mefford Chemical Co Inc, Brisbane
500 bgs, Ferro Corp, Brisbane

Norfolk

COTTON LINTERS—139 bls, Norton & Ellis, Santos
FISHMEAL—4,416 bgs, Chimbote
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,563 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
1,067 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
1,541 bgs, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY OXIDE—84 cs, Intern Selling Corp, Dunkirk
ASBESTOS FIBER—6,420 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
2,280 bgs, Beira
640 bgs, Lourenco Marques
2,148 bgs, Phila National Bank, Lourenco Marques
866 bgs, First National Cincinnati, Lourenco Marques
BEET PULP—1,844 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Rotterdam
5,607 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
BONEMEAL—2,286 bgs, Kind & Knox Co, Calcutta
CASEIN—2,000 bgs, Montevideo
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—295 bgs, Bordeaux
CHINA CLAY—5,613 tons, Fowey
CRESOL—100 dms, Rotterdam
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
CUTTLEFISH BONES—115 cs, Brown Bros, Sfax
FERRIC CHLORIDE—95 dms, Corn Exchange Bank, Bremen
FLUORSPAR—150 tons, Chas Kurz & Co, Genoa
FUEL OIL—16,853 tons, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
GRAPHITE—600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM—6,077 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
IRON OXIDE—800 bgs, C K Williams Co, Malaga
MILK SUGAR—40 dms, Rotterdam
MOLASSES, BEET—3,164 tons, South Western Sugar & Molasses Co, Rouen
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp
4,998 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
1,154 bgs, Rotterdam
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Phila National Bank, Piraeus
PEATMOSS—2,725 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
1,050 bls, C Gastmeyer, Bremen
5,335 bls, Hamburg
1,000 bls, Chase National Bank, Bremen
900 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
4,675 bls, Bremen
PETROLEUM CRUDE—746,363 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
186,253 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
201,985 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Bamias
118,459 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Couenas
200,958 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
120,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
129,313 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
122,326 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
117,678 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
365,968 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
POTASSIUM NITRATE—330 bgs, I M Sabon, Bremen
TALC—3,000 bgs, Moore & Munger, Bordeaux
TANNING EXTRACT—285 bgs, Bordeaux
UREA—2,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Oslo
VANILLA BEANS—45 cs, Camax Co, Antabala
WATTLE EXTRACT—614 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Durban
WHITING—36 tons, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp

San Francisco

AGAR—8 bls, Eierelson Inc, Kobe
AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—996 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester
BASIL LEAVES—36 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Marseille
BONEMEAL—492 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
100 tons, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Alexandria
CALCIUM NITRATE—4,000 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
CHILLIES—50 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Kobe
103 bls, Kiyoshi Hirasaki, Kobe
100 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Kobe
COCONUT OIL CAKE—4,000 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Cebu
COPRA—1,000 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Manila
500 tons, American Trust Co, Tabaco
500 tons, El Dorado Trading Co, Jolo
500 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
CAKE—4,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
FISHMEAL—1,724 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Callao
862 bgs, Van Waters & Rogers, Callao
3,730 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Chimbote
MACE—14 cs, Otto Gerdau, Port of Spain
NUTMEGS—200 bgs, S L Jones & Co, Port of Spain
100 bgs, Wheeler & Miller, Port of Spain
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, Parodi, Erminio & Co, Marseille
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—490,778 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Wheeler & Miller, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
10 dms, J D Smith Interocean, Yokohama
SESAME OIL—20 cs, Quong Sang Chong Co, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—3,350 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
600 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Bangkok
UREA—7,960 bgs, Wilson & Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
ZIRCON SAND—600 bgs, H L E Meyer Jr, Brisbane

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Administrative Fellow, Silicone Fellowship, Mellon Institute
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Here's practical, positive help for the man who must have an overall picture of what silicons are and what they can do to keep his own work abreast of this great technological advance.

For engineers, chemists, designers, and all who can or do use silicones, this manual provides a correlated source of the available information on properties, preparation, and applications of silicones—treats this important subject a. non-technically as possible for maximum understanding and usefulness to you.

It covers all the commercially available silicone products . . . lists industries and the known uses they make of silicones, plus cost considerations . . . outlines the history of silicone development, its possible uses in medicine and pharmacy, and the elementary chemistry of preparation of silicones from raw material to finished product.

AUTHORITATIVE, SIMPLE EXPLANATIONS

Heading the Corning Glassworks Fellowship on the chemistry of organosilicon compounds for the past 15 years, Mr. McGregor has been granted 23 patents on silicone products and processes. He speaks with authority as he explains simply and in as non-chemical language as possible all the commercial products available—silicone fluids, silicone compounds, silicone lubricants, silicone resins, silicone rubbers, and "bouncing putty"—shows you their chemical and physical behavior—describes methods of applications in your own and allied industries.

To guide you right to the information you need, a 20-page list of industries tabulates all the known uses of silicones, a variety that ranges from electrical insulation to car polishes, from de-icing elements on jets to silicone-based paint, from water-repellent fabrics to eyeglass tissues—a variety that sees "Contains Silicone" appearing on the labels of more and more products every day.

Check these questions on dimethyl silicone fluids—typical of those answered on many products in this book.
How well do they resist fire and flame?
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How water repellent are they?
What's their surface tension, compressibility?
Do they transmit light and sound?
How do they work as films on glassware, in polish?
How do they affect paint, waxes, rubber?
How do they serve as mold release, antifoam agents?
How do they serve as hydraulic fluid or as fluid springs?

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Cyanmid Research Manager

Dr. Harold R. McCleary has been named manager of pigments research by American Cyanamid Company's research division at Bound Brook, N. J. Dr. McCleary joined Cyanamid in 1941 as a research chemist for the former Calco Chemical Division. In 1944 he was made a group leader and in 1949 sectional director for application research. Since 1952 he has been assistant manager of pigments research.

Dewey & Almy Has New Copolymer for Water Paints

A new "internally plasticized" copolymer for water-based paints which provides, in addition to all the inherent advantages of polyvinyl acetate emulsions, excellent resistance to water, has been developed by Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, Mass., it was announced today.

According to Bruce M. Bare, manager of the firm's organic chemicals division, field tests over eighteen months indicate that emulsion paints based on the new copolymer, "Everflex G" may be used successfully on exterior wooden surfaces. Heretofore, he noted, this type of paint, despite its other advantages, has not been practical for this use. The tests also show that paints based on the new copolymer are particularly suitable for interior applications and exterior masonry.

Owing to its internal plasticization, the new copolymer is also said to eliminate the need for the chemical plasticizers normally required in the compounding of polyvinyl acetate paints. And as well, it is claimed to eliminate a tendency toward progressive embrittlement caused by plasticizer migration, which often occurs in this type of paint.

Acme-Hardesty Appoints

Acme-Hardesty Company, New York, has added Felix Salamon to its sales staff and will handle its regular line of stearic acid, red oil, glycerin, animal and vegetable fatty acids. Previously, Mr. Salamon had been operating as a manufacturers representative, covering chemicals for several prominent firms. Prior to that, he was associated with Binney & Smith Company, New York, for more than twenty-two years where he was in charge of sales for the rubber compounding accessories department, specializing in fatty acids, chemical plasticizers and specialty materials.

Nuodex Products Offers Brochure On Properties of 'Nuosperse 657'

Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N.J., has prepared a brochure describing "Nuosperse 657," a wetting, dispersing and anti-settling agent. "Nuosperse 657" is said to be effective over a broad range of paint formulations, to have auxiliary film-forming characterizations and to have no known deleterious effects on the final product. The six page brochure covers such topics as the effect of the additive on film hardness, durability, yellowing of white enamels, rate-of-dry of finished product, viscosity, and pigment floating. Copies of the booklet are available from the company.

Trade Briefs

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has offered the third revision of its technical bulletin on "Teflon" resin finishes.

Chicago Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association and the Federation of Paint & Varnish Production Clubs have sponsored a joint fellowship at Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, and a second fellowship has been sponsored by the latter group.

Dyes Line Rounded Out By American Cyanamid

Two new colors which round out its line of resin fast dyes have been announced by the dyestuff department of American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J. Both dyes, "Calcodur Resin Fast Gray 2G" and "Calcodur Resin Fast Gray B," have been developed especially for dyeing viscose or cotton fabrics which are finished with durable resin finishes.

"Calcodur Resin Fast Gray 2G" is a green-gray and "Calcodur Resin Fast Gray B" is a full blue shade gray. Both dyes build up well into full shades, according to the company. The producer states that these grays retain good lightfastness and show improved wash fastness after resin treatment. Both colors are level dyeing and are said to possess good solubility.

Foote Mineral Appoints

Douglas H. Simpson has joined the research and development department of Foote Mineral Company, Philadelphia, as a senior analytical chemist. Mr. Simpson was employed by Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation prior to joining Foote.

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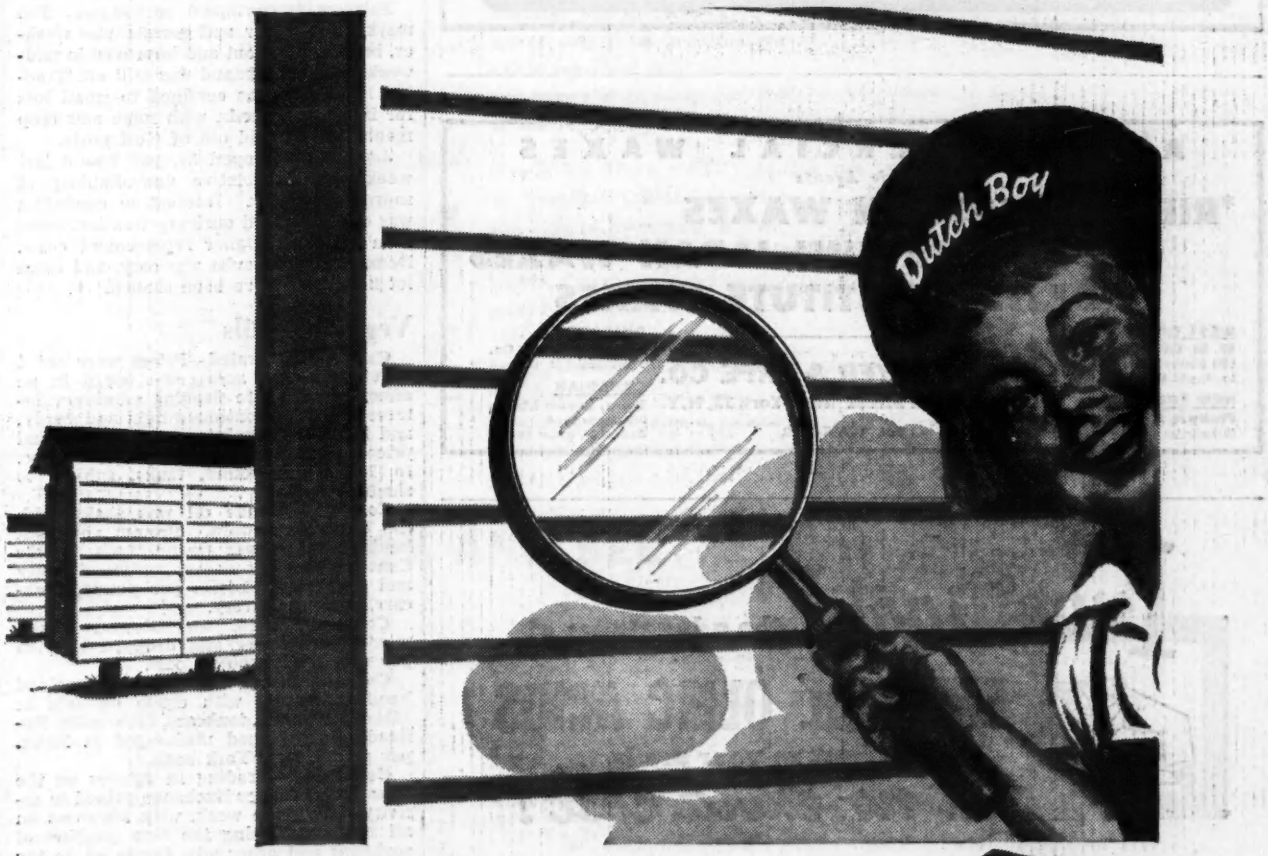

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in edible oils was featured by a sharp break in prices following a Chicago board of trade announcement that the minimum margin requirements for soybeans would be raised from 20 cents to 30 cents per pound effective today. Earlier last week, prices of edible oils had risen in accordance with the firm soybean market. Dehydrated castor oil was reduced across the board in an effort to bring in more demand.

Copra dropped sharply for prompt shipment and decreased $7.50 per ton, weakening coconut oil prices. Soybean meal decreased $2 per ton. Linseed meal was higher, owing to continued strength shown by the flaxseed market during the week.

Consumer interest improved for oiticica and rice bran oils, and slackened for tung oil. Mustard seed oil continued very scarce, with prices nominal. The recently settled harbor storage terminal strike had little or no effect on buying interest. Drum prices for oiticica were brought more into line with present market conditions. Palm oil was fractionally weaker.

Fatty acids continued unchanged. The market for tallow and greases was weaker, but turned about and improved in midweek. Export demand was still off. Trading in fishoils was confined to small lots for immediate needs, with some new crop menhaden oil sold out of Gulf ports.

Japan wax jumped 5c. per pound last week, due to relative unavailability at source of supply. Interest in candelilla was dull. Refined ouricury wax increased as a result of higher replacement costs. Demand for carnauba was easy, and large lot bids could have been shaded.

Vegetable Oils

Castor, Dehydrated—Prices were cut 1 cent per pound across the board in an effort to stimulate flagging consumer interest. Buying continued light and spotty, and bids for large lots could have shaded prices. No. 1 Brazilian was priced at 15¼c. to 15½c. per pound, tanks, subject to shading.

Coconut — Crude oil was shaky with the change in copra. Prompt shipment held at 13¾c. per pound, f.o.b. Pacific Coast. New York market continued spotty and nominal at 15⅜c. per pound, tankcars, prompt delivery.

Copra — Trading was slower. Shipments were lower and dropped to $185 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific Coast.

Corn — Consuming demand remained hand to mouth, with crude oil sold at 13½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined oil continued unchanged at 16⅜c. per pound, New York basis.

Cottonseed—Trading in futures on the New York Produce Exchange gained in activity during the week, with advances on all fronts reflecting the firm position of soybeans and other oils. Crude oil in the Southeast sold at 12⅞c. per pound, f.o.b. mills; valley, 12¾c., and Texas, 12½c. per pound. Demand was fairly good during the week, with available supplies for sale ample, but little or no accumulated surplus. According to a recent release, the USDA has accepted tenders of about 5,171 tankcars of crude oil and 221 tanks of refined oil. Approximately 4,415 tankcars of crude have been sold to manufacturers for refining. The resultant refined oil will be repurchased by CCC in accordance with its purchase program.

Memphis.—Cottonseed oil was sold and bid at 12¾c. to 12⅞c. per pound, Valley. Soybean oil traded at 13c. per pound, f.o.b. Decatur, with an active market featured by good demand. Cottonseed meal offered at $69 per ton, Memphis basis; hulls, $7 per ton, bulk and $11.50 sacked, same basis.

Price Trends

Advanced
Cottonseed meal, $1 per ton.
Lard, ½c. per lb.
Linseed meal, 50c. per ton.
Oil, coconut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¾c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ⅜c. per lb.
Linseed, raw, 0.2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, ¾c. per lb.
Oiticica, tanks, ½c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ½c. per lb.
Rice bran, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅝c. per lb.
refined, ⅜c. per lb.
Peanut meal, $4 per ton.
Tallow, edible, 2½c. per lb.

Reduced
Greases, ⅜c. per lb.
Oil, castor, dehydrated, 1c. per lb.
Oiticica, dms., 4c. per lb.
Tung, tanks, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $2 per ton.
Tallow, inedible, ⅜c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	March 6, 1953
105.38	102.85	100.29	103.40

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended March 5 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	21	15.55	14.88	15.10@15.15
May	137	15.51	15.08	15.23@15.27
July	135	15.51	14.96	15.23S
September	22	14.85	14.50	14.50@14.53
October	7	14.50	14.15	14.15@14.25
December	4	14.25	14.05	14.05@14.15

Total sales, 326 contracts.

Flaxseed—Trade was restricted. Lack of stocks sent prices higher.

Minneapolis.—Trading was very narrow in the cash flaxseed market, with demand slack and little seed offered. Arrivals applied largely against old to-arrive contracts. Marketings the past week amounted to 76 cars, compared with 106 cars the preceding week and 45 cars in the same week last year. Shipments totaled 20 cars as against 33 cars the previous week and 38 cars a year ago. Bids on No. 1 cash flaxseed ranged from $3.88 to $3.91 a bushel, delivered Minneapolis. Activity in the futures market consisted largely of short-covering on the March contract, which is due to expire March 22. During the week, CCC announced it had sold around 8,000 bushels of seed which was in the process of spoiling. The government agency also announced it had offered 181,000 bushels of seed for sale during March, also 66,000,000 pounds of raw linseed oil. CCC promised not to reduce the current price of raw linseed oil before Aug. 1, 1954; it also said no storable flaxseed from the 1953 crop would be sold at less than 1953 support prices between now and July 31, 1954.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were:—

	Receipts 1953-54	Receipts 1952-53	Shipments 1953-54	Shipments 1952-53
Past week	133,000	76,500	35,000	71,400
Since Sept. 1	14,391,400	11,581,900	2,898,450	2,067,550

Linseed—Flaxseed market continued to advance, resulting in a firmer tone for linseed oil. Business was conducted in small volume lots for immediate needs, however. Little or no interest was displayed in forward delivery. Raw oil increased to 14.2c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Minneapolis, and 15.45c. per pound, New York, same basis.

Minneapolis.—Quietness prevailed on the linseed oil market as prices were advanced slightly by crushers the past week. Only small lot sales were being made to users low on contracts. Larger buyers, having booked heavily recently, held to the sidelines. Compared with a week ago, crusher asking prices were 2/10ths of a cent a pound higher. Raw oil, tankcar basis, was quoted at 14.2c. a pound, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Warehouse basing price was at 14.4c. with some quoting at 14.6c. a pound. Shipments remained modest.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	6,000,000	8,150,000
Since Sept. 1	157,020,000	185,910,000

Mustard Seed—Stocks on spot were relatively unavailable. Price increased to

Cottonseed Crush: January

Cottonseed received and crushed and production of cottonseed products during December, 1953, and January, 1954, as compiled by Bureau of the Census, follows:—

Cottonseed

	January	December
	Tons	
Receipts at mills	237,261	*809,972
Crushed or used	711,743	717,999
Stocks at mills	2,390,245	2,864,727

Crude Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	234,465,000	232,230,000
Stocks at mills	183,105,000	*148,742,000

Refined Oil

	Pounds	
Produced	183,279,000	200,423,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	1,152,554,000	*1,109,455

Cake and Meal

	Tons	
Produced	334,973	340,919
Stocks at mills	[2]109,229	109,700

Hulls

	Tons	
Produced	159,081	161,318
Stocks at mills	64,737	51,678

Linters

	Bales	
Produced	[3]221,962	221,348
Stocks at mills	[3]216,728	190,376

*Revised.

[1] Commodity Credit Corp. owned 17,412 tons of cottonseed cake and meal on January 31, 1954.

[2] Includes 51,273 bales first cut, 157,524 bales second cut, and 13,165 bales mill run. Average gross bale weights:—Total, 607.3, first cut, 562.0, second cut, 614.0 and mill run, 587.2 pounds.

[3] Includes 117,235 bales first cut; 84,658 bales second cut, and 14,835 bales mill run.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

16½c. per pound, drums, New York, and was nominal.

Oiticica—Market for drums became more realistic following settlement of the storage terminal strike. Quotation was nominal at 19c. per pound. Trading improved, with slight gain in tankcar sales causing prices to increase to 17c. per pound, New York basis.

Palm—Market declined slightly last week, although little or no stocks were available on spot. Clarified was nominal at 12.9c. per pound, drums.

Peanut—The market firmed fractionally, with crude oil lifted to 17¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Refined was steadier at 21¼c. per pound, same basis. The government offered enough peanuts for crushing in the Southeast last week to produce approximately 21 tanks of peanut oil. Demand was still fairly slow.

Rice Bran—Improved interest lifted tankcar prices to 14½c. per pound, delivered East. Drums continued unchanged at 16½. to 16¾c. per pound, same basis.

Soybean—Futures advanced steadily during the week in heavy trading. Sharp increases in the soybean market brought prices of old crop beans to a six-year high. The market broke sharply late in the week due to action by the Chicago board of trade, combined with heavy buying attracted by earlier increases. Beans dropped the 10-point limit on Friday, and meal was off $4 per ton from earlier levels. Crude oil advanced, and sold on spot at 12⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur. April through August shipment was offered at 12¾c. per pound, same basis. It was reported that the FOA has authorized $409,000 for soybeans for Korean relief and rehabilitation.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended March 5 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	87	13.00	12.48	12.78@12.87
May	73	13.09	12.47	12.73S
July	152	13.05	12.40	12.69S
September	12	12.40	11.95	11.99@12.07
October	5	11.25	11.12	10.98@11.05
December	1	11.15	11.15	10.70@10.95

Total sales, 330 contracts.

Tung—Interest refused to revive after the recent storage terminal strike. Tankcar prices were easier at 23c. per pound, New York basis. Domestic tung held steady and unchanged at 23½c. to 24c. per pound, f.o.b. mills.

Fish Oils

Refined Fish—Market for refined fish oil continued quiet and unchanged, light cold pressed offered at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. New York. New crop menhaden crude continued entirely nominal, at 7½c. per pound, f.o.b. Gulf ports. Demand was slow. Old crop oil as available on spot at a nominal 8c. per pound, Atlantic ports. Firm bids for large quantities could have shaded prices.

Fats and Greases

Greases — Lack of consuming interest both domestically and for export sent the market lower early in the week, but prices had steadied at lower levels by midweek. Yellow was quoted at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house, 6½c. per pound, and brown, 5⅝c., same basis. Choice white, not all hog, was quoted at 7⅞c. to 8⅛c. per pound, same basis, with the market more or less nominal.

Lard — Cash lard was irregular and closed the same, quoted at 17c. per pound, tierces, Chicago, owing to the continued strength of the futures market. Lard stocks in Chicago at the end of February totaled 13,170,958 pounds, as compared with 102,710,118 pounds in stock at the end of February, 1953.

Tallow—Market dropped, then became firmer at lower prices by midweek. Fancy bleachable was off to 7½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¼c. per pound, special, 6⅞c. per pound, and No. 1, 7c. per pound, same basis. Edible was entirely nominal and higher at 12½c. per pound, same basis.

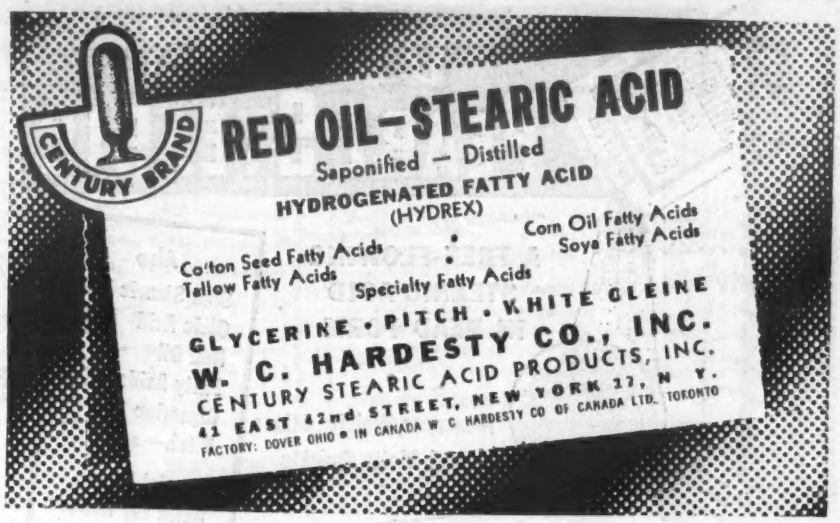
Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Stocks of cottonseed meal at the mills were ample for the demand and some mills continued to tender their products to the government under the government support program. Forty-one percent sacked sold at $68 basis Memphis; $70 basis Alabama; $73 Georgia and Carolina mill points March shipment. According to USDA Commodity Stabilization Service released dated February 26, USDA has accepted tenders of

Soybean Crush: Jan.

Soybeans received and crushed and production of soybean oil and meal during January, 1954, and December, 1953, as compiled by the Bureau of Census, follows:—

	January	December
Soybeans		
	Tons	
Receipts	501,990	527,386
Crushed	623,353	622,751
Stocks at mills	1,634,557	1,755,920
Refined Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	191,788,000	172,446,000
Factory and warehouse stocks	99,446,000	80,822,000
Crude Oil		
	Pounds	
Produced	228,433,000	226,320,000
Stocks at mills	142,947,000	122,021,000
Cake and Meal		
	Tons	
Produced	492,738	494,321
Stocks at mills	128,615	104,835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approximately 446,893 tons of meal and cake. About 109,494 tons of meal and cake have been repurchased by the mills and the remainder, approximately 151,506 tons, were sold to Commodity Credit Corporation for future delivery and 185,893 tons were taken into inventory.

Linseed Meal—Market was firmer. Demand continued slack.

Minneapolis.—The tone of the linseed meal market was steadier. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, nominally at $70 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for March delivery. Resale meal for March, however, was available at around $2 a ton lower. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein or better, was quoted around $5 higher than extracted offers. Shipments continued good; though new business was slow.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1953-54	1952-53
Past week	13,140,000	10,200,000
Since Sept. 1	376,870,000	344,900,000

Peanut Feed Meal—Last week the government was offering for sale enough peanuts to produce approximately 1,000 tons of peanut meal. Prices held steady to slightly stronger, with old process sacked offered at $80. Georgia points, solvent production at $77. Alabama points for immediate through March shipment.

Soybean Meal—A late break in the soybean market despite fairly good mixed feed demand caused sharply lower asking prices for soybean meal. Forty-four percent bulk soybean meal was offered at $81 for March, $82.50, April-September, f.o.b. Decatur. Limited quantities of Southeastern production soybean meal were offered at $86 basis, Memphis, and $93 Augusta, March-April. Buyers continued on a hand-to-mouth purchasing basis.

Waxes

Carnauba — No. 3, Ceara refined was quoted at 86c. to 87c. per pound, spot, as to quantity last week. Large quantities of this, as well as other grades could have been shaded by firm bids. Yellow No. 1 Ceara remained at $1.16 to $1.18 per pound, spot.

Japan—Prices jumped 5c. per pound, due to almost total lack of stocks on spot and at source of supply. Recent storms in Japan were said to have seriously curtailed both production and raw material supplies. Material was scarce on spot here at 30c. to 32c. per pound, as to quantity.

Ouricury — Prices advanced owing to higher replacement costs. Refined was offered on spot in this country at 84c. to 86c. per pound, depending on quantity.

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GETTING DOWN TO "BRASS TACKS" ON SAVINGS

LIQUIDATION SALE MODERN MACHINES

(2 Years old and less)

3—PFAUDLER GLASS LINED REACTION KETTLES; jacketed, 750, 200 gal. Each XP motor driven agitator.
5—1000 gal. MONEL KETTLES, 6' dia. x 5' Jacketed, agitated, cone bottom, each with XP motor.
1—BAKER PERKINS "TER-MEER" CONTINUOUS ALL S/S CENTRIFUGAL, 12" basket, XP motor.
1—ALL MONEL ENZINGER FILTER; jacket. 24" ID, 8 monel leaves, 75 psi.
2—Carrier Corp. Refrigeration for chilling water: 1—#5H-80-149 for 140,000 BTU/HR, 30 HP; 1—5H-60-149, 15 HP motor.
1—5' dia. x 9'6" Copper Vacuum Pan, C.I. jacket, also steam coils.
2—500 gal. jack. agit. Steel Kettles, XP motors. 60 psi jackets.
1—Haveg column 24" dia. x 30' high.
1—60" dia. x 29' h. Extraction Column.
1—All Steel packed column 24" dia. x 28' high.

Including many Condensers, Haveg pipe, XP motors, duriron & SS Pumps, etc.

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PROFIT BY SAVING DOLLARS AND DAYS

1—42"x120" Buflovac double drum Dryers; other smaller sizes.
1—Sharples C-20 Super D-Hydrator.
1—4"x15' Sturtevant all steel Jaw Crusher.
1—Stainless Steel Link Belt Roto Louvre Rotary Dryer, #502-14, with motor reducer drive. Ross gas or oil furnace, exhausters, etc. Also #207-10.
1—Oliver 6'x6' Rotary Filter, acid proof.
1—Baker Perkins size 15 JUE, dbl. sigma blades, 100 gal. Mixer.
1—Day #30 Imperial dbl. sigma blade, jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
1—Swensen Walker Crystallizer 70', jacketed, 20' sections.
1—Troy 6"x14" high speed 3-roll mill roller bearing m.d. late type.
1—Shriver 42"x42" Iron Filter Press, plate & frame, 18 chambers, 1" cake.
12—Sperry 18"x18" Iron Filter Presses, 12 chambers.
4—Mikro Pulverizers, 4TH, 251, Bantam SH.
7—Pebble Mills, 800 gal., 6'x8'; 235 gal., 5'x4'; 125 gal.; 50 gal.; 25 gal.
1—6'6"x12' Rotary Granulator or Dryer.
3—3'x30' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
3—Mojonnier S/S Vac. Pans, 3', 4', 6'.
3—Ance 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—B & J Rotary Cutters, #2, #1.

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT from HOBOKEN, N. J.

5—New vaper Condensers, 150 sq. ft. cupro nickel tubes.
2—New vaper Condensers, 220 sq. ft. aluminum brass tubes.
6—Continuous Centrifugals, solid bowl:
2—7" Lab. type, SA316 s/s.
1—7" Lab. type, SA316 s/s screen type.
1—18" SA316 s/s.
1—36" s/s contact parts, balance carbon steel.
1—26" Laughlin type.

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1—500 gal. s/s jacketed agitated Reaction Kettle with Reflux Condenser, 15 HP Explosion Proof Motor, Reeves variable speed transmission and Phila. gear reducer.
1—Solid bowl all stainless steel Centrifugal 30" x 40", m.d.
2—500 gal. s/s Tanks. 1—250 gal. s/s Tank.
3—S/s Pumps, with 1½ HP Explosion Proof Motors.

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1—Sweetland No. 2 Stainless Steel Filter.

1—Sparkler Type 316 Stainless Steel Jacketed Filter, Model 33-D-17.

1—Oliver Lead Filter, 8' x 8'.

1—Shriver 42" x 42" Cast Iron Plate and Frame Filter Press, 60 Chambers.

1—Sperry 42" x 42" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Press, 35 Chambers.

1—Sharples Type 316 Stainless Steel Super - D - Hydrator, Model No. C-20.

1—Tolhurst Solid Curb Stainless Steel 26" Centrifuge with perforated Basket, and explosion proof motor.

1—Ellis Stainless Steel 30" Centrifuge with perforated basket.

1 Buflovak Type 347 Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 20'.

1—A. T. & M. 42" Stainless Steel Suspended Type Centrifuge with perforated basket.

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1—Ball & Jewell No. 0 Stainless Steel Rotary Cutter.

1—Raymond 12" Screen Pulverizer.

1—Baker Perkins Steel Jacketed double arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 200 gallons.

1—Baker Perkins Stainless Steel double arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 9 gallons.

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3—SHARPLES P-16 Monel and stainless steel Pressurite Super Centrifuges.
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1—BIRD 48" Suspended Centrifugal, stainless steel perforated basket, motor driven.
1—BIRD 40" Suspended Centrifugal with rubber covered imperforate basket, bottom discharge, motor driven.
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1—EIMCO 4'x5' Rotary Vacuum Filter.
1—#12 SWEETLAND FILTER with 36 stainless steel covered leaves.
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1—DEVINE 2'x4' Vacuum Drum Dryer, 316 S.S.
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1—Link Belt 7'5"x20' Roto-Louvre Dryer, 316 SS.
2—Link Belt steel, 2'7"x16', 3'10"x16' Roto-Louvre Dryers.
1—Link Belt, Monel 2'7"x8' Roto-Louvre Dryer.
1—JEFFREY 30"x24" Type A, Hammer Mill with 30 HP motor.
1—#2 TH Stainless Steel Mikro Pulverizer.
1—WILLIAMS "SUPER TITAN" 5 Roll Mill.
1—RAYMOND 5-Roll High Side Mill.
2—HARDINGE 6'x22", 4½'x16" Conical steel lined Mills.
1—BAKER PERKINS 50 gallon, Type JEM, double arm, jacketed Mixer, 50 HP motor.
2—BAKER PERKINS 100, 50-gallon double arm, jacketed Mixers, Sigma Blades.
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1—550 gal. Stainless Steel Jacketed Pressure Kettle.

1—Stokes Jktd. Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3' D x 15' L.

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New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers

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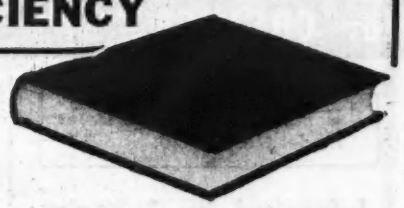

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1—Bird 48" S.S. Sus. Style Cent.
1—ATM 36" S.S. Sus. Style Cent.
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1—B.P. 20 Gal. D.A. Jack. Mixer.
2—Pfaudler Reactors, 100 and 500 Gals.
1—Blaw Knox 110 Gal. Autoclave, 2000 psi.
3—Sperry 24" C.I. Presses, 4 Eye—40 Ch. 2" Cake, Hyd. Closures.
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Dryer: Louisville 14x72", stain. steel.
Filter: Oliver 1x1', type 316 stain. steel.
Hammer Mills: Williams, Mikro, Prater.
Vac. Drum Dryer: Devine 2x4', st. steel.
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Clarifiers: De Laval 24-21 motor dr.
Press: Davenport 3-A, Durimet con.
Mixer: Simpson 36" Intensive.
Powder Mixers: 100 to 2,000 lbs.
Filter Presses: 7" to 24", Sperry, Shriver.
Mixer: Day 3-bbl. single arm, st. steel.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" st. steel, 7½ hp.
Mill: Hardinge 36"x5' continuous.
Centrifugal: Tolhurst 32", rubber covered.
Evaporator: 40 sq. ft., type 316 stain. steel.
Vacuum Pumps: Stokes, Nash, Beach-Russ.
Heat Exchanger: Karbate 16.5 sq. ft. in area.

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★ 4 Cast Iron 1400 Gal. Sulphonators 79" x 74½" with coils cast into the jacket walls; with or without scrapers.

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★ Sperry 36" x 36" Aluminum Closed Delivery Filter Press with 33 chambers.

★ Bird Young Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Filter; 52" x 48".

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FPRS Hears Weyerhaeuser At May 5-7 National Parley

The Forest Products Research Society will have J. P. Weyerhaeuser, jr., president of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, as its guest speaker at the eighth national meeting, to be held in Grand Rapids, Mich., May 5 through 7.

National officers will be elected at the meeting. Those from the chemical industry who appear on the ballot include:—Ralph H. Bescher, Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., candidate for vice-president; Robert B. Fellows, Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., at Jacksonville, Fla., and Ira Hatfield, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., candidates for the 1955 national nominating committee.

OUTSTANDING!

Stokes R motor-driven *brand new* Colton #17 automatic tube filler closer and crimper.

Blaw-Knox 250 gal. agitator autoclave.

300 gal. jacketed horizontal blenders.

1—750 gal. stainless steel 316 reactor 100 psi.

2—150 gal. and 200 gal. copper jacketed stills.

3—Vacuum shelf dryers Devine 7, 13, 15 shelves.

1—12,750 gal. stainless steel vertical tank.

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2—Buflovak 5x12' Vacuum Drum Dryers.
1—Burt Labeler, fully adjustable to gal.
1—Precision Scientific Electric Oven.
1—Day #30 Imperial Mixer, S.S.
2—Robinson 30" Attrition Mills, each with 3—40 H.P. motors.
1—McClellan Model O.S. Batch Mixer.
1—Stokes 38"x8' Rotary Vacuum Dryer.
2—Schutz O'Neill 36" Ltd. Mixers, ball bearing, dust collectors.
1—Ball & Jewell #2 Rotary Cutter, M.D.
1—Buflovak Triple Effect Evaporator, copper tubes.
1—Wolf 2500#. Dry Powder Mixer, M.D.

We are interested in your idle equipment!

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Telephone: Talbot 4-2050

Texas Flaxseed Supports Set

General regulations for supporting the prices of flaxseed grown in Texas were issued last week by the Commodity Stabilization Service of the Department of Agriculture. Under the regulations, the Commodity Credit Corporation has agreed to support Texas flaxseed of the 1954 crop under a purchase contract extending through July 31, 1954. The basic purchase price will be $3.16 per bushel for No. 1 flaxseed delivered to authorized flaxseed dealers at Corpus Christi and Houston terminal markets in carload lots.

BDSA Post to Kaiser Man

R. G. Boyd, assistant general sales manager of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Sales Company, was appointed director of the aluminum-magnesium division, Business and Defense Services Administration last week. Mr. Boyd succeeds Everett G. Fahlman, who is returning to his job as president of Permold Company, Medina, Ohio.

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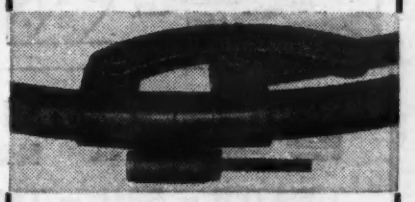

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1—Stainless Tank #430 Chrome, vert. 7'x10' deep.
20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
1—Day Mixer, steam jacketed, 50 gal. Sigma Blade.
1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
30—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Class Nash Centrifugal Pump, 100 gpm.
1—Jeffrey Vibrating Conveyer 15' lg. 12" wide.
1—Buflovak Jacketed Impregnating Tank 42"x52".
1—Std Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Model 16 Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuge.
3—New Drum Rollers.
2—Nash Air Compressors, Type AL-823.
1—Manton Gaulin Stainless Homogenizer, 125 gph.
2—French Oil Mill Lava Crushers.
1—Shriver 10" Aluminum Filter 9-plates 9-frames.
1—Rotary Dryer direct fired 54"x38'6".
1—Kennedy-Van Saun Rotary Dryer, 4'x40'.
Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x30'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
Abbe Pebble & Tube Mill, 5'x22'—Burr-Stone Lined.
1—Patterson Ball Mill, porcelain lined, 17"x27".
3—Deep Kettles with agitators, 600 gal. cap.
45—Steel Tanks from 100 to 100,000 gals., both Horizontal & Vertical.
2—Large Steam Jacketed Horizontal Mixers.
Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
Robinson Ribbon Type Mixer, 30"x10'—like new.
6—Steam Jacketed Blackburn-Smith Filters.
2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—500 ton Hydraulic Presses.
2—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
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EQUIPMENT OFFERED

High Speed Roller Mills, Medium Speed Roller Mills, Pebble Mills, Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers. We carry a complete line of rebuilt and guaranteed machinery. Write for list. Irving Barcan Co., 249 Orient Avenue, Jersey City 5, N. J.

For Sale Day Mixer—double sigma blade, 75 gallon capacity, 5 H. P. motor, excellent condition; Tray Dryer—Gehnrick, gas fired, with 11 new aluminum trays; Rotary furnace gas fired nichrome kiln, good condition. Telephone Stillwell 4-3458. OPD 294.

Stainless Steel 25 cu. ft. International #5 conical blender with 7½ HP motor. Chemical & Process Machinery Corp., 146 Grand St., New York 13, N. Y.

For Sale—New Tank Mixers And Change Cans in stock and made to order. Also four speed 8 HP Post Mixers. Prompt service and competitive prices. Allied Steel and Equipment Co., Chester, N. J.

Ball Mill—Abbe'—5x6—Bukrstone motor drive supports pebbles. Complete in operating condition. Prescott 9-8585 (N. J.).

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Wanted—Send us your list of surplus or idle machinery. Interested in large capacity dry & wet Mixers Rotary and batch Dryers. Pulverizers, all kinds of Jacketed Kettles. Distilling apparatus. Filling and Packaging Units, Stainless steel and non-corrosive Tanks and Vessels. For 36 years we have been buying from single items to complete plants. Consolidated Products Co., Inc., 60 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. HO 3-4425., N. Y. Phone BA 7-0600.

Chemical Equipment wanted for defense plant work including autoclave centrifuges, dryers, filters, kettles, mixers, pulverizers and tanks. Also interested in set-up plants, now operating or idle. Give full particulars in first letter for consideration. OPD 279.

Pilot Plant and full scale chemical plant equipment required for large expansion program. Kettles, columns, heat exchangers, tanks, mixers, dryers, centrifuges, pumps, filters, screens, pulverizers etc. Stainless Steel alloy equipment preferred. Complete plants given immediate study. OPD 280.

Colloid Mill: With not greater than 5 HP motor. Outline make and price to OPD 293.

Double Sigma Blade Mixer—5 Gallon—Heavy Duty—#304 Stainless Steel—Unjacketed—Complete with Drive. Contact Rubberset Company, 146 Haynes Avenue, Newark, N. J. Chief Engineer.

MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 298.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemist Experienced in coatings for Research on lacquers, hot melts and waxes for Wisconsin Paper Manufacturer. Give training, experience, and salary expected in letter to OPD 295.

Production Manager wanted for smaller but long established general line manufacturing chemist. Must be able to assume complete charge of manufacture and packaging of tablets, ointments and liquids produced on automatic, semi-automatic and wholly hand lines. No long runs. Will directly supervise with aid of foreladies and foreman. Must also schedule production and maintain inventory controls with aid of production clerk. Though not essential, pharmacist registration is desirable. Factors that will be considered include age, practical experience and proven supervisory ability. This position is directly responsible to the owner, who is general manager of the business. This is an opportunity for an ambitious man who has the ability to organize and maintain production when in complete charge. Reply should include age, qualifications, experience, education, references, salary desired, and other pertinent data, all of which will be held in strict confidence. OPD 297.

POSITIONS WANTED

Organic Chemist—B.S. '49. 5 years experience pharmaceuticals, fine organics. Solid background in research, synthesis, analysis. Ambitious, congenial, initiating. Working for Ph.D. Veteran. Married. Desire industrial research position northeast. Above $5200. Martin L. Kantor, 3212 Tyson Avenue, Philadelphia 49, Pa.

REPRESENTATION OFFERED

Representation Offered: Old line company with full time salesman calling on fertilizer manufacturing trade in Southeast seeks additional agricultural, chemical, or related lines. Commission basis. OPD 283.

REPRESENTATION WANTED

Representative Wanted—Paint machinery manufacturer requires sales representation, prefer representative desiring additional lines who is now calling on paint manufacturers. Commission basis, protected territory. OPD 296.

NLRB Vetoes Union

--Continued from page 3

it is not the province of this board to dictate the course and pattern of labor organization in our vast industrial complex. If millions of employees today feel that their interests are better served by craft unionism, it is not for us to say that they can only be represented on an industrial basis, or for that matter that they must bargain on strict craft lines.

Key Issue as Seen by NLRB

"All that we are considering here is whether true craft groups should have an opportunity to decide the issue for themselves. We conclude that we must afford them that choice in order to give effect to the statute. Whatever may be lost in maximum industrial efficiency, and experience has not shown that this loss is measurably greater than that which flowed from the rigid doctrine of American Can, is more than compensated for by the gain in industrial democracy and the freedom of employees to choose their own unions and their own form of collective bargaining.

"In adopting our new rule, we wish to make it clear that the requirement that the unit sought to be severed must be a true craft group will be rigidly enforced in cases where severance is sought on that basis. We propose to exercise great care in making certain that in the administration of this rule only groups exercising genuine skills will be embraced within the ambit of the rule, and that the requirements will not be relaxed over a period of time. We feel that the problem is one of administration rather than concept. We are also of the opinion that under the rule we are adopting fewer groups will be severed but that, at the same time, the principle of craft independence will be maintained."

Chemical, Food Trades

—Continued from page 3

prove less burdensome to the producers, the food industry and to the government. A right to be given to the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to object to the quantities proposed and have the matter decided by experts in the courts would provide the public protection needed, it is added.

Amendment to Law Needed

Because the federal food, drugs and cosmetics act presently places an outright prohibition on inclusion of any poisonous substance in foods which is not necessary for use, any proposal to provide a tolerance or safe quantity limit on chemical additives will necessitate an amendment of the law in this respect.

This restriction in the law has operated to hamper the use of many chemicals in the food industry which would not be dangerous or harmful in the minute amounts proposed, but which would be of great economic benefit to the food industry. A classic example is the prohibition against impregnating bags and other containers with a chemical poison to retard deterioration of the food. The amounts of poison that would make their way into the food would be infinitesimal but since the poison would not be necessary, its use is prohibited.

Ubbelohde to Market British Mill

Alberto Ubbelohde, Inc., New York, has completed plans for marketing a new single roll paint grinding mill. The mill is manufactured by Unipression, Ltd., London. Ubbelohde is the sole agent in the United States and Canada. The new mill is said to possess simple precision control as well as high production and low operation costs.

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AIChE Meets Today

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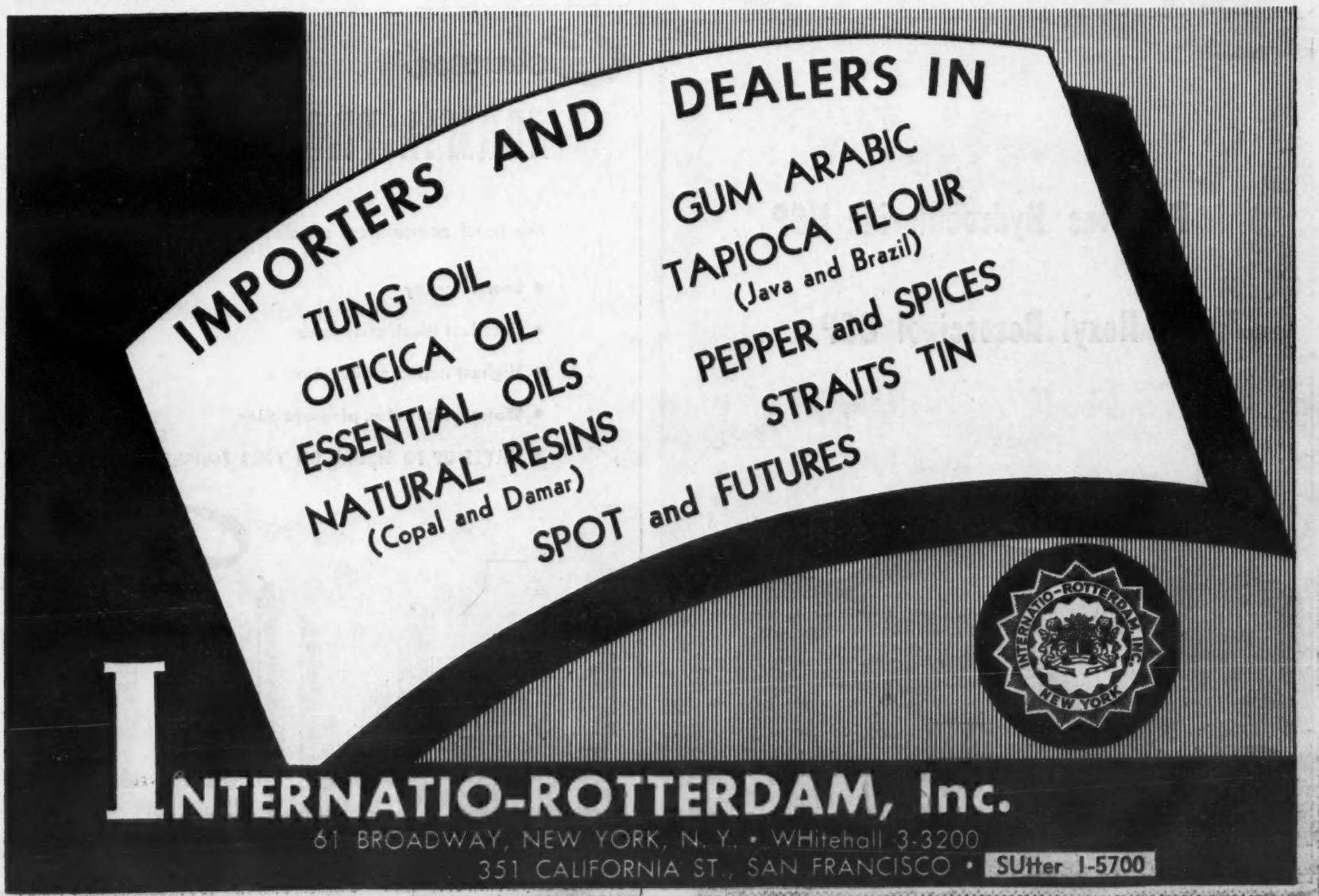
Urea Process." "Factors Influencing the Changing Technology of the Fertilizer Industry" is the title of the concluding paper of the symposium, and will be presented by F. A. Retzke, G. F. Sachsel and R. D. Filbert, jr., of Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio.

Concurrent sessions this morning will be devoted to mixing and new mineral processing technics. In the afternoon, in addition to a symposium on the latter topic, there will also be a session dealing with technical and patent aspects of industrial power development.

General technical sessions are scheduled tomorrow and Wednesday morning, the latter program to run concurrently with the fertilizer symposium. Also slated tomorrow morning is a symposium on chemical engineering fundamentals. The afternoon will be given over to discussions on the use of computing machinery in chemical engineering. Finally, simultaneous with the Wednesday afternoon session of the fertilizer symposium will be a program dealing with liquid entrainment and its control.



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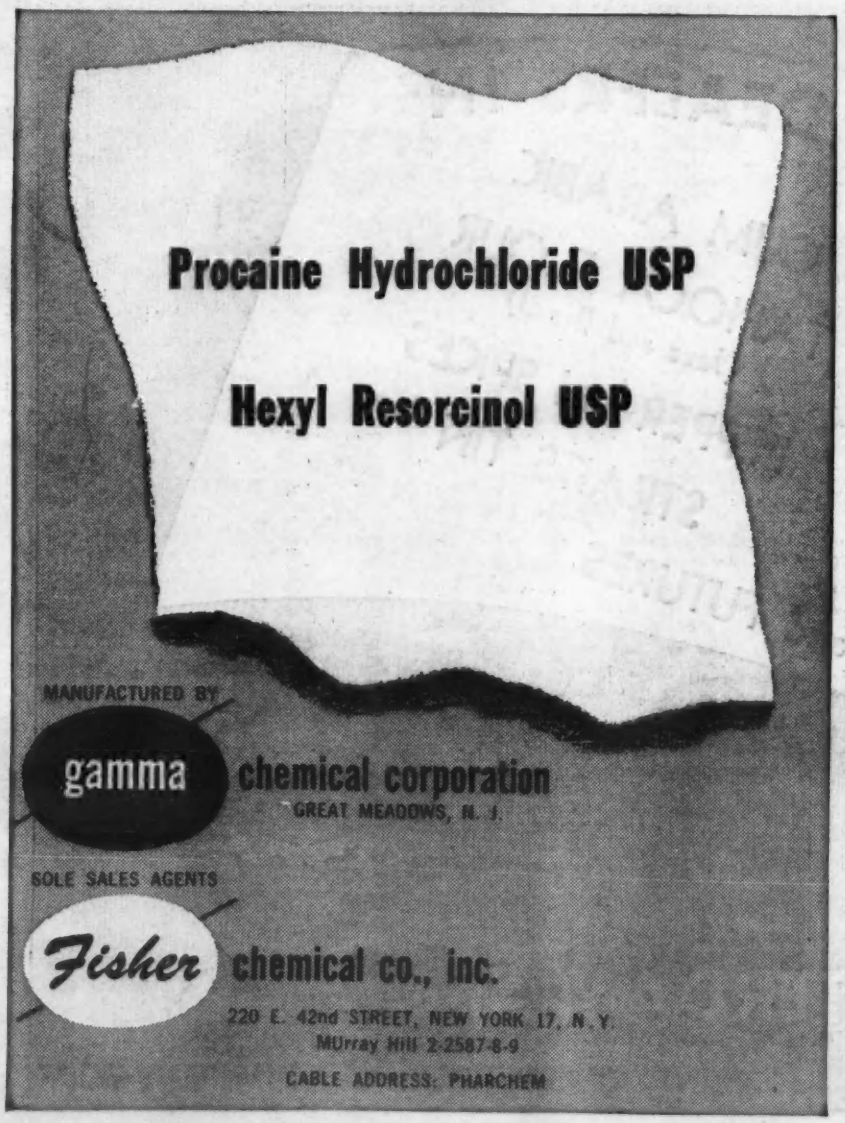

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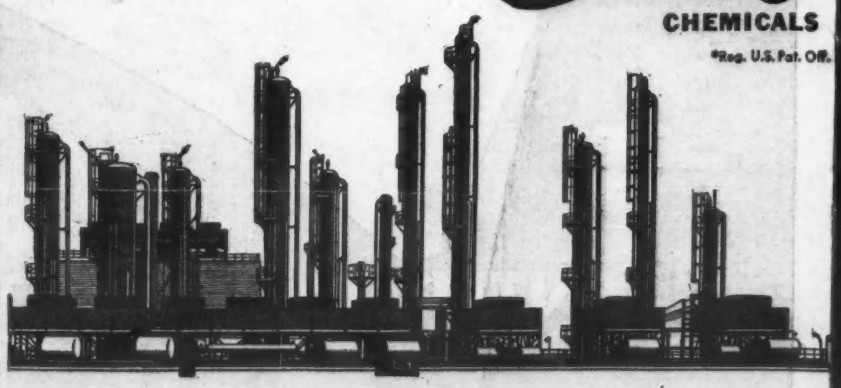

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